

FDIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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JAPAN

Soviet Responsibility in KAL Downing Stressed	C 1
New Debt Payment Schedule Reached With Cuba	C 1
Compromise on Aviation Accord Eludes Negotiators	C 1
N. Koreans Hold Ship Under Investigation	C 1
Agreement on Steel Exports Signed With PRC	C 2
Nakasone Denies Plan To Review Defense Policy	C 2
Papers Differ in Election Predictions for LDP	C 3
Miki, Fukuda Threaten To Depose Nakasone	C 3
Opposition To Put Up Joint Prime Minister Candidate	C 4
Briefs: Grant to Zaire; Aid to Argentina	C 5

NORTH KOREA

NODONG SINMUN Supports Statement on Burma Trial	[14 Dec]	D 1
VRPR Denounces Chon for Anticomunist Campaign		D 3
VRPR on Condemnation of Infiltration Case		D 12
Production of Tanks in South Korea Denounced		D 13
[NODONG SINMUN 13 Dec]		
South's Family Reunion Awards Ridiculed		D 15
[NODONG SINMUN 12 Dec]		
CPRF on Resident Registration System in South		D 15
Yugoslav Army 42d Anniversary Observed		D 16
Soldiers Meeting		D 16
Embassy Reception		D 16
LCY Group Meets So Yun-sok		D 16

SOUTH KOREA

Captured Agents Say Kim Chong-il Issued Orders	E 1	
Chin Urges Strength Against Communist Threat	E 2	
HERALD Condemns Pyongyang's Incrimination	[13 Dec]	E 3
North Korea Not To Attend Championships in Bahrain		E 4
Rival Parties Agree on Antitorture Amendment		E 5
[KOREA TIMES 14 Dec]		

KAMPUCHEA

'KAMPUCHEA' Attacks PRC's Position on Indochina	H 1
Lao, SRV Cooperation Delegations Depart	H 1
CPV Foreign Relations Group Continues	H 2
Hun Sen, Vu Quang Talks	H 2
Heng Samrin Receives Delegation	H 2
Hun Sen Meets With GDR Delegation 13 Dec	H 3
Chea Soth Urges Patriotism at Security Force Meeting	H 3
SPK Reports Thai Incursions During November	H 4
Meeting Honors 'Voice of Kampuchean People'	H 4
Broadcasting Activities Reported	H 4
Bou Thang Address	H 5
Thai Paper on Khmer Rouge Clash With PRK Forces	H 6
[Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD 14 Dec]	

VIETNAM

SMV-USSR Cooperation Talks Held in Moscow [cross-reference]	K 1
NHAN DAN Hails Poland's Important Successes [13 Dec]	K 1
CPV Central Committee Fifth Plenum Ends	K 2
Economic Tasks Set	K 2
NHAN DAN Editorial [13 Dec]	K 3
To Huu Attends Publishing House 35th Anniversary	K 5
Briefs: Hungarian-Supplied Tire Factory	K 6

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

'Row' Continues Over UK Ship 'Invincible'	M 1
Stand To Be Clarified	M 1
Reduced Defense Program With Indonesia Rapped	M 1
Deputy Prime Minister on Official Cyprus Visit [cross-reference]	M 2
Treasurer Announces Dollar To Be Floated	M 2

FIJI

Melbourne on New Maritime Surveillance Center	M 2
---	-----

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Government Presents Views on Rulers' Proposals	O 1
STRAITS TIMES Editorial [12 Dec]	O 1
Malaysian Communist Party Issues Statement [VOPM]	O 2
Radio Changes Name [VOPM]	O 3

PHILIPPINES

Middle East Bank Grants \$150 Million Loan	P 1
Government Rejects Human Rights Report	P 1
[BULLETIN TODAY 13 Dec]	
Constitutional Plebiscite Reset for 27 Jan	P 2
Big Jump in Unemployment Predicted for 1984	P 2
Ople on Layoffs	P 2

SOVIET RESPONSIBILITY IN KAL DOWNING STRESSED

0W140401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 14 KYODO -- The Japanese Foreign Ministry Wednesday said the responsibility of the Soviet Union for shooting down a South Korean civil airliner was reconfirmed in an investigators' report by the International Civil Aviation Organization made public early Wednesday.

The report submitted to the ICAO council in Montreal, Canada rebuked the Soviet contention that the KAL Boeing 747 was engaged in espionage when it was shot down by Soviet interceptors in the Sea of Japan last September, the Foreign Ministry officials said. The officials said that Japan would further pursue the Soviet Union to take the responsibility for the downing that killed all 269 people aboard the aircraft. The ICAO report was made public on a decision by the 33-nation council with a vote of 24-2, with five abstention and two absenteess.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia voted against publication of the report.

NEW DEBT PAYMENT SCHEDULE, REACHED WITH CUBA

0W130015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 13 KYODO -- Japan and Cuba exchanged diplomatic notes in Havana Monday (local time) on rescheduling Cuba's debt repayments totaling 17 billion yen falling due at the end of this year, the Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday. Under the agreement, the repayment will be carried out over 12 years from 1984 at 8.6 percent interest a year.

COMPROMISE ON AVIATION ACCORD ELUDES NEGOTIATORS

0W141059 Tokyo KYODO in English 0920 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 14 KYODO -- Japanese and U. S. Government officials are still far from compromise on the American request for opening a direct Guam to Tokyo service by Continental Airlines as they held talks in Honolulu Monday and Tuesday, government officials said Wednesday. They said the negotiators will meet again Wednesday to reach a broad agreement in order to avoid any deterioration in Japan-U.S. relations in civil aviation. Japan intends to allow Continental to operate a Guam - Tokyo direct route if Japan Air Lines, Japan's flag carrier, is accorded the right to pick up passengers and cargo at Anchorage, Alaska on its polar route to Europe.

S. KOREANS HOLD SHIP UNDER INVESTIGATION

0W140223 Tokyo KYODO in English 0215 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Osaka Dec 14 KYODO -- A Japanese freighter has been under investigation by North Korean authorities since a North Korean man smuggled himself to Japan aboard the ship in early November, the ship's owner said Wednesday.

Quoting a report from the ship, Fuji Kisen Company said the 234-ton freighter No 18 Fujiyama Maru with a crew of five has been tied up at Nampo port on the western coast of North Korea since mid November. The ship arrived at Nampo port November 15 from Moji, Fukuoka Prefecture, after handing over the North Korean man to Moji Maritime Safety Officials November 4.

The North Korean young man swam and stowed himself into the ship when the ship was at anchor off Nampo port in late October, Fuji Kisen said.

Crewmen found the man hiding at the engine room when the ship was off Tsushima Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, and handed him over to the Japanese officials, who arrested the man on charges of smuggling himself into Japan. The man at first called himself Yi Yong-nam, a 20-year-old factory worker, but later changed this to Min Hong-ku, 21, a military officer.

Pyonyang authorities demanded his repatriation and said North Korea will seize the Japanese ship and not return the crew unless the man is repatriated, the company said. The ship was to leave Nampo port late November after loading clams, but contact was lost until Monday. The captain and another crewman were on shore for the investigation while three others remained aboard the ship, the company said.

AGREEMENT ON STEEL EXPORTS SIGNED WITH PRC

OW131209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 13 KYODO -- Japan's big six steelmakers Tuesday signed an agreement with a Chinese delegation on rolled steel exports to China in the first half of next year. They clinched an initial order for 1 million tons with additional orders expected to follow, industry sources said.

Eventually, their steel exports to China in the half-year period seem likely to reach about 3 million tons, or much the same as the 3.18 million tons in the second half of this year the sources said. The signing of the accord concluded the six firms joint negotiations here with a delegation of the China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corp. The talks started early in November.

The crux of the talks was the Japanese steelmakers' strong demand for a price hike. Hiroshi Saito, vice president of Nippon Steel Corp., one of the six firms, said that they had won a slight price increase. The six steelmakers have jointly contracted to export a total of 6.5 million tons of rolled steel to China this year. With bar steel exports by electric furnace steelmakers added in, the overall figure is more than 7 million tons -- a steep rise from last year's 2.93 million tons. This year's massive exports to China, far surpassing U.S. steel exports to that country, have come as a boon to Japanese steelmakers long plagued by slack domestic demand. Japan's annual crude steel output has sagged below the 100 million-ton mark.

However, prices of China-bound steel are extremely low, about 20 percent short of the average price of about 400 dollars per ton for Japan's overall steel export. In the latest talks, therefore, Japanese steelmakers called for a price hike of 15-20 dollars per ton. But the Chinese delegation pointed to low prices of European-made steel. A compromise agreement was finally reached on a slight price increase for certain varieties of steel, while the prices of others were pegged at present levels, the sources said.

NAKASONE DENIES PLAN TO REVIEW DEFENSE POLICY

OW130553 Tokyo KYODO in English 0546 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 13 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday he has no intention to review the 1976 national defense program outline primarily aimed at peace-time basic buildup, denying reported such intention.

Nakasone, in Kashiwa, Chiba Prefecture, for an election campaign, denied press reports he had indicated to review the basic defense policy when he said in Numazu, Shizuoka Prefecture, Monday that "the defense system has to be constantly reviewed and examined." As a basic line for the nation's defense program, Nakasone said "Japan should not have great military power and Japan has thus built up its minimum defense power in cooperation with the United States." He also said his private advisory organ, the "Peace Problems Study Group," was now studying on how to keep peace, in particular on such issues as prevention of a nuclear war, promotion of nuclear disarmament and disarmament of conventional weapons.

Nakasone stressed the principal object of the group is to study comprehensive security problems and particularly disarmament, not to review the basic defense policy.

PAPERS DIFFER IN ELECTION PREDICTIONS FOR LDP

0W140355 Tokyo KYODO In English 0116 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 14 KYODO -- Two major vernaculars, the YOMIURI and the MAINICHI, frontpaged preelection polls Wednesday morning, but their prediction showed a difference over the showing of the ruling Liberal-Democratic party.

Japanese voters go to balloting on Sunday to elect 511 members of the House of Representatives.

The YOMIURI SHIMBUN said the LDP is likely to lose from its preelection 286 seats in the lower house, but the ruling party is putting up a good fight and is expected to secure the 256-seat majority easily and probably win 270-seat stable majority strength.

The MAINICHI SHIMBUN said the LDP will suffer a sharp loss from the preelection strength, and it is still uncertain that the party can reach the 270-seat stable majority. The 270-seat strength means that the LDP can take all chairmanships in the lower house's 18 standing committees as well as a majority membership in these committees.

As for the opposition camp, the YOMIURI predicted that the Komeito, Japan Socialist Party, Democratic Socialist Party and United Social Democratic Party (Shaminren) are likely to secure their preelection seats. But the Japan Communist Party and New Liberal Club appear to be facing difficulty, it said. The Komeito is showing a good fight and expected to jump from the preelection 34 seats to nearly 58 seats, the YOMIURI said.

The MAINICHI said the New Liberal Club is facing difficulty in reaching the preelection 10 seats, but all other opposition parties are likely to increase. The YOMIURI conducted the sampling poll on about 90,000 voters for three days from last Wednesday. The MAINICHI did a similar poll on as many voters for three days from last Thursday.

The preelection standing is: LDP 286 seats, Socialist Party 101, Komeito 34, Democratic Socialist Party 31, Communist Party 29, New Liberal Club 10, Shaminren 3, Independents 4 and 13 vacancies.

MIKI, FUKUDA THREATEN TO DEPOSE NAKASONE

0W131121 Tokyo KYODO In English 1055 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 13 KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Takeo Miki, a ruling party opponent of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's leadership, Tuesday threatened to try to drive him out of office if the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) loses the December 18 general election.

Miki told reporters at a hotel in the western city of Fukuoka it would be a defeat for the LDP if it fails to win at least 270 seats in the 511-member lower house.

"If that cannot be done, the prime minister should take responsibility," Miki said. Attention is focused on whether the LDP can retain control of the lower chamber with a stable majority of more than 270 seats.

"In such a case," Miki said, "We must be prudent in nominating a prime minister," indicating he and other LDP forces opposed to Nakasone may put up their own candidate for the top executive post when a special Diet (Parliament) session is called after the election.

The general election, the 16th in the postwar era, was called to pass judgment on the year-old Nakasone administration, inaugurated with strong backing from a man recently found guilty of accepting bribes from a foreign firm.

Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, the most powerful politician in Japan today due to his leadership of the largest LDP faction, was sentenced to four years in prison this past October for accepting a payment from the U.S. aircraft maker Lockheed while in office in the early 1970s.

He immediately appealed the ruling and said he would never relinquish his Diet post, stalling Diet business for more than a month and leading Nakasone to dissolve the lower chamber.

Miki, prime minister when Tanaka was arrested in connection with the scandal, said the lower house had been disbanded to get rid of people's mistrust in politics sparked by the bribery case.

Former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, also anti-Nakasone and anti-Tanaka, told a gathering in Okayama, Western Japan, he is determined to reverse the trend for "money-power politics" pursued by Tanaka, nicknamed the "kingmaker" or "shadow shogun" because of his adroit behind-the-scenes power-braking activities.

"I am resolved to make a sweeping reform in the political community after the election," he added, indicating he and other non-mainstreamers in the LDP will try to erode the Nakasone-Tanaka alliance.

In the northern city of Yamagata, Ryosaku Sasaki, chairman of the No 3 opposition Democratic Socialist party (DSP), told reporters Japanese voters would never give a stable majority to the LDP in the election.

He said if moves to form a government opposed to "money politics" emerge after the election, his party will discuss it with other centrist parties as well as those LDP forces opposed to Nakasone and rightwingers in the major opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP).

According to a survey by KYODO last weekend, the LDP, in power continuously since 1955, is doing well in election campaigning despite the Lockheed scandal and may possibly get more than 270 seats.

OPPOSITION TO PUT UP JOINT PRIME MINISTER CANDIDATE

0W141043 Tokyo KYODO in English 0936 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Tottori Dec 14 KYODO -- Masashi Ishibashi, head of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), said Wednesday a joint opposition candidate for premiership will be put up to challenge conservative incumbent Yasuhiro Nakasone in the special Diet (parliament) session following the general election next Sunday.

Ishibashi told reporters in this western Japan city if the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) put up more than one contender for prime ministership; his party, the largest opposition, will support one opposed to Nakasone.

He did not mention the likely one by name but former Cabinet Minister Toshio Komoto is regarded as Nakasone's main rival in the LDP. Komoto was runner-up in the LDP presidential election in November last year.

The LDP suffered a crushing defeat in the 1979 general election under the late prime minister and LDP President Masayoshi Ohira, sparking intense intraparty feuding.

In a special Diet session called later, the LDP in an unprecedented move put up two candidates for premiership -- Ohira and former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. Ohira won.

Ishibashi said the current election campaign is beginning to favor forces opposed to Nakasone's leadership inaugurated a year ago. Ishibashi said a possibility has emerged for a near-par ruling and opposition strength in the 511-member House of Representatives where the LDP held a stable majority of 286 seats before it was dissolved late last month.

If this should happen, he said, his party will immediately start talks with other opposition leaders to form a coalition government possibly with those LDP forces opposed to Nakasone.

According to media surveys, the LDP, in power for 28 years, might retain control of the lower house by winning about 270 seats, while the JSP might maintain its predissolution strength of 101 seats.

Ishibashi said his party is sure of getting at least 107 seats although its target is 120. "Our immediate task is to achieve a near-par ruling and opposition strength and in the next general election the opposition must win supremacy," he added.

BRIEFS

GRANT TO ZAIRE -- Tokyo Dec 8 KYODO -- Japan will provide 700 million yen (3 million dollars) in aid to Zaire for road improvement under an agreement concluded Wednesday, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday. The ministry said the agreement was signed in Kinshasa by Japanese Ambassador Tsuneo Oyake and Zaire's International Cooperation Secretary Dulia Yubasa Lengema. Zaire is making efforts for the improvement of road networks as part of its national development plan, it said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT 8 Dec 83 OW]

AID TO ARGENTINA -- Tokyo Dec 9 KYODO -- Japan will provide 1,080 million yen (4.6 million dollars) in grant aid to Argentina for the establishment of a new national fishery school, the Foreign Ministry said Friday. The ministry said an agreement on the aid was concluded in Buenos Aires Thursday by Japanese Ambassador Senkuro Saiki and Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aquirre Lanari. Argentina is trying to exploit a rich fishing ground stretching more than 5,000 kilometers along its South Atlantic coast by training the necessary skilled people. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 9 Dec 83 OW]

NODONG SINMUN SUPPORTS STATEMENT ON BURMA TRIAL

SK140229 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2246 GMT 13 Dec 83

[NODONG SINMUN 14 December commentary: "History Can Never Be Concocted"]

[Text] The trial of the suspects in the Rangoon bombing was recently staged in Burma. The Burmese authorities tried to adopt the court as a stage to legally confirm their unjust allegation that we are responsible for the bombing. To give impartiality and authenticity to the trial, they allowed the presence of observers, came out with a so-called confession given by a criminal, had numerous witnesses testify, and presented so-called evidence. Nonetheless, the whole course of the trial showed that with no trick can the unreasonable allegation that the suspects are saboteurs sent by us be proven. On the contrary, the Burmese authorities themselves revealed once again that they played a role of a cat's-paw at the court in accordance with the demands of the South Korean puppets.

From beginning to end, the trial followed a prearranged script. The trial is a new burlesque which the Burmese authorities, who jumped to the conclusion that we masterminded the bomb blast and who even broke off diplomatic relations, staged in the face of the world.

In its 12 November memorandum, the DPRK Foreign Affairs Ministry made clear with facts and materials that the trial was one crowded with doubts and contradictions, that the genuine culprit of the bomb incident is the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, and that the Burmese authorities' shifting of the blame for the bombing onto us is the outcome of the sordid international collusion and conspiracy.

As noted in the memorandum, the so-called confession of a suspect, the testimony of the witnesses, and evidence which the Burmese authorities presented to the court were all fabrications. For this reason, even the lawyers engaged by the Burmese side declared that the case must be dismissed because it was faked with only the confession of a suspect and it was also devoid of any material evidence. By staging a new burlesque -- a trial which can convince no one -- the Burmese authorities committed an extremely improper act of joining in the dastardly and wicked antirepublic rackets of traitor Chon Tu-hwan who, as a dual stooge of the United States and Japan, is notorious for assassination, terrorism, machination, and intrigue. This is indeed a shameful event for Burma which has advocated neutrality and it has claimed the country's dignity.

In fact, when the bombing took place in Rangoon, we did not intend to pay any attention to it because it had nothing to do with us. Strangely, however, the South Korean puppets frantically raved about the manipulation of the North immediately after the incident occurred and before the Burmese authorities announced the investigation results. For this reason, we could not but inevitably express our stand. And we expected that, even though the South Korean puppets inflicted rude pressure on the Burmese authorities and used a cunning method of appeasement for impure political purposes, the Burmese authorities would clarify the truth and handle the incident with sound reasoning and contemplative faculty from an unbiased standpoint since they are the masters responsible for the investigation into the incident and for dealing with it.

This notwithstanding, the Burmese authorities conducted the investigation into the incident to meet the purposes of the South Korean puppets, acting only in accordance with their demands. The trial by the Burmese authorities was held in the same manner. All facts clearly showed that the Rangoon bombing and the trial were an out-and-out vicious intrigue against our republic and were the result of the international conspiracy of those who tried to seek advantage from this intrigue.

Needless to say, it is the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself who played a major role in this political collusion. It is the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries who manipulated behind the scenes, encouraged and incited the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan. Burma became a cooperator and sport in this international conspiracy.

The South Korean puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan perpetrated the Rangoon bombing, even infringing upon the national dignity of Burma. This unreservedly exposed that he is a rascal and dirty human being who unhesitatingly commits any sinister and dastardly act for his sordid purposes. His fabrication of the Rangoon bombing, a cruel incident running counter to international morality, is connected with the serious internal and external crises he faces. The Rangoon bomb blast and playing with the trial are the outcome of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's last-ditch maneuvers of intrigue to cope with the public sentiments of the South Korean people through a great political shock, to escape internal and external crises by redirecting the attention of the world's people elsewhere, and to seek security in his power and guarantee his long-term power.

What the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan sought by this was to infringe upon the dignity of our republic and to isolate us from the international community. By perpetrating the shocking incident and by raising anticomunist and antirepublic rackets, the puppet traitor tried to have diplomatic relations between us and Burma broken off by driving a wedge between the two countries and to arouse distrust and hostility against us among the Southeast Asian countries and in the overall Nonaligned Movement.

Standing behind the treacherous South Korean puppets, who perpetrated the conspiratorial Rangoon bombing, are the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries. When the Rangoon bombing took place, they wickedly threw mud at us by immediately joining in the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan's anticomunist and antirepublic rackets instead of trying to find out the truth. The Japanese reactionaries even took so-called measures to restrict exchange with us. The U.S. imperialists took advantage of the Rangoon incident by aggravating the tense situation in the Asian region and by pushing ahead with preparations for a new Korean war. With the incident as an occasion, the Japanese reactionaries have further spread their hand of expansionist infiltration into the Southeast Asian countries. The Rangoon bombing and its trial were the vicious result of the collusion and conspiracy of aggression and treachery to strengthen the U.S. imperialists' policy toward Asia, the Japanese reactionaries' policy of reinvasion of Asia, and the South Korean puppets' colonial, fascist rule.

It is well known that, after perpetrating the Rangoon bombing, the South Korean puppets urgently called on the Japanese reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists to press the Burmese authorities to sever diplomatic relations with our republic and that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries turned out to support their request.

Burma received a large amount of money from the South Korean puppets, Japan, and the United States. Burma, which claims to be a law-governed state, held a paltry trial by getting on the bandwagon of the imperialist reactionaries and their stooges, by receiving money from them, and by yielding under their pressure. This is a despicable and disgusting act. It can be said that Burma became a tool and prey of the international conspiracy among the South Korean puppets -- the ringleader who fabricated the incident -- and the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries who actively backed them. With no method of intrigue can the South Korean puppet clique and its protectors hide their crimes and infringe upon the high international dignity of our republic.

Though the farce of the Rangoon bombing trial is closed, the truth of the incident is not clarified and it is not concluded. The incident will be not left a puzzle forever. The truth will be exposed some day. If South Korean puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his protectors calculate that they can hide this incident in darkness forever, their calculation would be an unmatched foolish act.

The truth of the arson at the National Assembly Building and the truth of the invasion of Poland, which the Hitler fascist clique tried to strictly hid behind a secret black curtain, were exposed to the world. The Rangoon bombing cannot be an exception. Nothing can mask the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's heinous crimes.

VRPR DENOUNCES CHON FOR ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

SK100535 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text" of 6 December article by the RPR Central Committee Organization and Propaganda Department entitled "We Indict the South Korean Puppet Regime for Its Filthy Anticommunist Slanderous Maneuvers"]

[Text] Taking advantage of the so-called trial of the criminals of the Aung Sang Mausoleum bombing being held at the three services officers club in Rangoon since 22 November, the Chongwadae has been conducting a frenzied anticommunist campaign on the subject of the Burma incident. The Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans are engaged in a desperate slanderous campaign to attempt in vain to convince the people that the Burma incident was committed by the North by spreading incredible reports of so-called [word indistinct] Burmese witnesses' testimony, particulars of the arrests, and an inspection of the site.

It has already been confirmed by fair opinion at home and abroad that the Aung San Mausoleum bombing incident in Burma was the product of an international intrigue of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's own making under the instigation of the United States and with the support of Japan. The masses at home and abroad are now trembling with extreme indignation at this cursed act of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which fabricated a bombing massacre that exceeds the scope of one's imagination, and which is attempting to shift the blame onto the North.

The South Korean rulers have traditionally resorted to [words indistinct] and slander to stay in power. They have resorted to iron rule by violence and to the [word indistinct] by slander as the best means to overcome the crisis. Power and intrigue: This is the very (?essence) of Chongwadae politics, as stated by the former KCIA chief Kim Hyong-uk, well exposes the dirty nature of the South Korean regimes. The Rangoon bombing incident is the inevitable product of a born nature of intrigue. The Organization and Propaganda Department of the RPR Central Committee proclaim to the people at home and abroad once again that the Burma incident was a drama written and staged by the Chon Tu-hwan ring of intrigue, and expose the dirty nature of the anticommunist slanderous maneuvers perpetrated through history by the South Korean puppet regimes.

The forged myth of the threat of southward invasion: The Chon Tu-hwan ring of murder and treachery is using the anticommunist slander as its common instrument for confrontation and division. Its almighty prescription for this purpose is the forged myth of the threat of southward invasion. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has fabricated the Burma incident and connected it with the North and raved that the North schemed to wage an armed southward invasion taking advantage of the expected social upheaval.

Its preposterous slander of the North with the nonexistent threat of southward invasion is nothing new here. All the South Korean rulers, ever since the first day of their putting up the signboard of the Republic of Korea -- the signboard of the colonial puppet regime -- have been engaged in all forms of intrigue to convince the people of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion according to the U.S. anticommunist strategy, spreading the threat of a spring southward invasion, a summer southward invasion, and a winter southward invasion. The so-called underground tunnels along the truce line which were publicized as being dug by the North for southward invasion are a typical example showing the falsity of the anti-North slander.

The underground tunnel incident, which was announced abruptly a week before U.S. President Ford's South Korean tour, was a product of a joint fabrication by South Korea and the United States designed to convince Washington and international opinion of the impending threat of southward invasion, to shield their plot of northward invasion, and to bring in more military aid and lethal weapons. Scorning the South Korean ruling ring's (?unconvincing) rackets, the Japanese weekly ASAHI JOURNAL, in its 24 January 1974 issue, indicated as follows: The 1 million armed forces of the North and the South have been confronting each other along the truce line for 20 years now. It is not surprising that the North and the South have built forts comparable to the Maginot Line. It is well known that the trenches of both sides are spread out, intermingling here and there. Atop the earth, they are trenches; underground, they are tunnels. The tunnels which were publicized prior to Ford's South Korean tour, could have been dug by the South.

The fascist dictators who are habitually engaged in anticommunism and political intrigue continuously babble about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion and continually stage such farces as publicizing a flight over Chingwadae by a U.S. helicopter as a surprise attack by a fighter-bomber of the North, and South Korean soldiers' armed rebellion as the North's invasion. A typical example is the mutiny of an army's special agency which is labeled a riot of the soldiers of the (?counter-intelligence corps).

It was a spontaneous armed riot of the men of a special service agency of the Air Force who were stationed at the [word indistinct] in the sea off Inchon and who made for Seoul. In spite of this, as soon as the incident took place, the rulers made a fuss, raving that it was a southward invasion by an armed guerrilla band. [Name indistinct], who was the director of the counterespionage agency at that time, drew scorn and frowns from the residents as he ran amok raving that armed guerrillas came in a sailing boat, landed in Inchon, and are heading to Seoul in broad daylight, and so the residents should take refuge. At this ridiculous farce, the truth of which was revealed in 12 hours, the Japanese magazine SEKAI, in its December 1971 issue, indicated as follows:

The South Korean rulers are habitually engaged in anti-North tactics to fabricate all elements and moves that stand in the way of [words indistinct] as those perpetrated by the North. The threat of southward invasion rackets have been made all the more wicked since the Chon Tu-hwan ring took power. The Chon Tu-hwan ring incorporates all the intrigue tactics of the preceding tyrants. To inspire distrust and hostility against the North and to make the nonexistent threat of communization a reality, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is [words indistinct] fabricating a fishing vessel as a ship, a passenger plane as a fighter-bomber.

The Office of the President headed by Chon Tu-hwan, the Agency for National Security Planning, the Security Command, the National Unification Board, and some 2,000 anti-communist organizations under such names as a research institute and a league, are pandemoniums of intrigue to accuse the North of such fabricated incidents and to describe the nonexistent threat of southward invasion as truth.

In these dens of intrigue, various forms of anticommunist slander rackets are prepared in great numbers to plot not reunification but division, not security but dispute, not peace but war. It is they who rave about the North's military buildup and [words indistinct], who mobilize false [words indistinct] to preposterously slander the North, and who fabricate spy incidents and shift blame on the North.

The so-called No. 3 tunnel allegedly found by Chon Tu-hwan himself was also fabricated by them. The No. 3 tunnel near the truce line said to have been found by the anti-communist fanatic Chon Tu-hwan, and consequently led to his being awarded the so-called 16 May national prize in the security division, was an underground tunnel in which he stored [words indistinct] and supplies which was [words indistinct] when he was commander of the 1st Div'sion. It was a product of his own making, made by [words indistinct].

Not only Yi To-hyong, a CHONSON ILBO reporter who was among the reporters covering the scene, but also other witnesses said that, carefully examining the underground tunnel, they found that it looked like one dug at the time of the Korean war and that there was a vestige of the horizontal emplacement of bars in it. Japanese tunnel specialist Hora Tomio also said so in an article he contributed to the January 1979 edition of magazine UNIFICATION REVIEW with the tital "The Review of the North's Tunnel."

The first and second tunnels showed that they were obsolete mine shafts that Japan had operated before it suffered defeat in the war. The third tunnel was recently discovered. Although this discovery might serve as another evidence of the threat of a southward invasion, it cannot afford the evidence desired by them, because, like the aforementioned two tunnels, we can assert that this tunnel is also an obsolete mine shaft.

The Chon Tu-hwan group has viciously used the concocted fiction of a threat of a southward invasion from the North as a panacea to justify all the crimes committed by the fascist dictators in power. They committed the 17 May military coup, which created a whirlwind of blood and panic and a bloody fascist tyranny on the pretext of coping with the threat from the North. They have justified the treachery of completely selling the country and the people to the U.S. aggressors by concocting the fiction of a threat of a southward invasion. The treacheries of building a steel reinforced concrete barrier along the 150-mile Military Demarcation Line and across the middle of the country and of making our people heterogeneous forever have been beautified by the myth of the threat of a southward invasion. The crimes of imposing the disasters of a nuclear war on our people through the repeated staging of such a military exercise as the "Team Spirit" exercise have been justified as a prescription for the threat of a southward invasion. The harrowing situation in which the U.S. forces have been deployed in South Korea for 40 years and in which over 1,000 nuclear weapons are being deployed has been justified with the fiction of a threat of a southward invasion.

Lamenting the indiscreet, conspiratorial act committed by the South Korean rulers to completely conceal ugly, filthy things with a purple cloth, the British daily THE TIMES said in an editorial on 12 August 1974: The Seoul regime is trying to justify everything in the grounds that it has been threatened by the North Korean communist regime. This pretext, however, can be ignored, because the latter has raised a great fuss and because its assertions have been found to be lies.

A Means To Remain in Power

Whenever the antigovernment advance movement of the people has been stepped up, the Chon Tu-hwan group's lunacy has surfaced more saliently in finding an excuse for tyranny by linking this movement with North Korea and in politically conspiring to help those concerned remain in dictatorial power. The conspiratorial method of concocting North Korea's intervention with the purpose of finding an excuse for the suppression of the advance movement of patriotic, democratic forces, which demand democracy, civil rights, and the fatherland's reunification, is a copy of the method used by the previous dictators.

The dictators in this land have staged groundless, preposterous conspiratorial dramas to describe over 900 patriotic struggles, including the October people's struggle, the struggle of soldiers in Yosu, the 19 April people's uprising, the 24 March struggle, the 3 June struggle, and the people's struggle in Pusan and Masan, which were waged in the past 38 years, as results of North Korean acts.

The base, conspiratorial drama staged in the wake of the 15 March Masan uprising is an example which exposes to the world the ugly picture of an anticommunist conspiracy. The second demonstration in Masan was touched off by the discovery of the body of Kim Chu-yol, which rose to the surface of the sea with a bullet in the eyesocket. It followed the first demonstration in the city on 15 March 1960 and plunged the entire country into a whirlwind of opposition to the corrupt election. The puppet clique, perplexed by this, hurriedly issued a directive on the suppression of the demonstration and that the Masan demonstrations were masterminded by North Korea.

In a statement they issued on 13 April, the authorities raved that people should not associate with rioters, because the riot had been masterminded by the North Korean Communist Party. Mobilizing policemen and political hooligans, they slandered North Korea and spread rumors that the leaders of the demonstration were secret Communist Party members, that the shouts of hurrah had been heard when the demonstrations reached the culmination, that impure handbills had been found in the hands of the bodies of killed demonstrators, and that, in light of the power outage and torch signals, there had been clear vestiges of North Korean methods in the demonstrations.

A year after the uprising, however, the veil of conspiracy was mercilessly uncovered. The 19 March 1961 edition of HANGUK ILBO said: A plan was carefully, elaborately formulated to create an impression that the Masan demonstration was masterminded by North Korea. To create an impression that the Masan demonstration was masterminded by North Korea, the government rallied over 30 former intelligence police detectives, sent them to Masan, and had them associate with the families of those who had defected to North Korea, carry out agitation activities, loudly shout "Long live the DPRK" as soon as the demonstration breaks out, mingling with demonstrators, and scatter impure handbills. These impure handbills had been prepared by the Masan police station. These policemen and political hooligans cut electric wires and raised torch signals. A promise was made beforehand to the extent that the sham agents deployed among the demonstrators would be assured of their espionage secret in case of their arrest and that their families would be assured of household expenditures during their imprisonment.

The reactionary conspiracy conceived by the murderous Chon Tu-hwan group to suppress the Kwangju uprising far surpassed the method used by its predecessors in its wicked, cunning nature. To strangle the Kwangju struggle, the murderous Chon Tu-hwan group used every possible cunning, base, and conspiratorial means available. To find an excuse to suppress the Kwangju uprising, it concocted a nonexistent story -- North Korea's infiltration into the South.

When students and citizens rose in their struggle in Kwangju, the fascist bunch spread false information that the premeditated dispatch of agents to South Korea was expected and that a unit specialized in infiltration into South Korea had disappeared from its designated post. When the struggle was stepped up, it spread false, groundless rumors that agents had touched off a riot after infiltrating into Kwangju and that North Korean agents were broadcasting after occupying the broadcasting station in Kwangju. To create an impression that these rumors were true, it secretly sent over 130 members of the Security Command to the scene concerned disguised as North Korean agents and had them conceive various conspiracies. The so-called poisoned needle incident was a fiction concocted while conceiving the aforementioned conspiracy.

On 22 May, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan bunch announced that an incident in which a student leader was attacked by a North Korean agent with a poisoned needle, had occurred inside the provincial government building occupied by the demonstrators. Students, however, disclosed later that this incident had been the product of a conspiracy conceived by the authorities. Both the agent who was said to have used a poisoned needle and the student leader who was said to have been attacked by him suddenly disappeared. Later, when arrested demonstrators were being interrogated in the room, one turned to a member of an agency to tell how the arrested demonstrators acted and took command of the demonstration inside the provincial government building, pointing at each of them. Thus, the latter exposed the truth of the sham poisoned needle incident.

In a letter to Carter, 39 professors from 23 U.S. universities, including Professor (Redyard) of Columbia University, said with regard to the fictitious nature of the conspiracy conceived by the Chon Tu-hwan ring to describe the Kwangju incident as the result of North Korean acts: It was not North Korean communists but Chon Tu-hwan who touched off the Kwangju incident. It is not students but Chon Tu-hwan who is a threat to security in South Korea.

In an anticommunist frenzy, the fascist dictators, whenever necessary, cooked up tricky scenarios of fabricating various kinds of false cases -- the so-called case of spies and the overthrow -- plots and blaming the North.

They worked out the plots of the cases of the RPR's North Kyongsang Provincial Chapter and the Ulnung Island in which they made fabrications by putting false written orders into a bogus unmanned post in Uljin, North Kyongsang Province and disguising the fishing boat "Taeyong" as an operative boat from the North for the purpose of linking the righteous activities for the anti-U.S. and pro-independence, antifascist, and democratization cause to the North. These cases are not the only ones, all of the some 820 cases of political suppression which have taken place in South Korea for some 30 years since national liberation have been fabricated on the basis of such trickery.

The following are among the several tens of cases, the only cases which have been disclosed since Chon Tu-hwan took power: The so-called Osonghoe case, the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, and the explosion at the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu. By the dint of the false evidence of torture-forced false confessions and fabrications and of illegal political trials, all these cases, without exception, have been forcibly linked to the communism in the North.

At the moment, after being given an unjust penalty for the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, Messrs Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pu-sik are groaning in prison. They exposed as follows how the cases which are allegedly linked to the North are fabricated in South Korea. In his statement of appeal to the high court of justice, Mr Kim Hyon-chang said: Investigation officials have forced me to sign a document saying that I am a socialist sympathizing with communism. Late every night, interrogators who took turns every other night, forced me to stand up whenever I fell asleep, shouting that I am a Communist.

At the sentencing hearing, Mr Mun Pu-sik denounced, saying: From the beginning, the present military regime has unilaterally defined this arson as the act of pro-communist elements. At the same time, it is fabricating the name of the crime.

As a cow is processed into canned beef at a factory, in South Korea, a person becomes automatically a commie after passing through several agencies, like the National Security Planning Agency [NSPA] and the Defense Security Command. If the term "a commie" is to be put into the dictionary of political science, it should be defined as a person who a dictatorial regime fabricated and executed.

Even by fabricating the camouflaged spies in the South who would specifically play the role of the operatives from the North, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is kicking up even the absurd tricky rackets of roughly fabricating the cases of spy rings at proper intervals whenever necessary.

As was exposed in the process of the public trial of the Haknim case in December last year, (Hong Kiyong), who testified as a legal eyewitness of this case that Mr (Yi Tae-pok), president of the Kwangminsa Company, was a communist, is a specialist bogus spy from the North who has been engaging in secret activities as a cat's-paw of the NSPA after having received an intelligence education from the Japanese army.

The rulers are engaging in ugly political trickery of suppressing even the political activities of the figures of political parties and organizations, which are obstacles to their maintaining power, by linking those activities to the North. There are numerous instances in which the ruling group has plotted to harm the opposition political forces through the anticommunist tricks. Among such cases are: The plot in which the ruling group, which was extremely cornered because of enforcing the constitutional amendment through arithmetic tricks in counting votes, tried to suppress the lawmakers, for the purpose of harming opposition party figures, by throwing dirty entrapping documents with bogus addressers -- the People's Committee and the Supreme Committee in the North -- into their houses; the case of a secret meeting in New Delhi; the case of the Progressive Party; the case of the Democratic Youths and Students Union; and the case of the Urban Industrial Mission.

The case of the Progressive Party, which is widely known to the world, too, is clear-cut evidence of such an anticommunist trick. In January 1958, by fabricating the case of the Progressive Party, as a step to realize his goal, the Syngman Rhee puppet group arrested and imprisoned Mr Cho Pong-am and other cadres under the pretext that they had clandestine Communist Party members and supporters of communists elected lawmakers and plotted to destroy the ROK through them. Just 10 hours after it sentenced Mr Cho Pong-am to death, the group quickly put him to death. In order to link Mr Cho Pong-am to the North, the group had (Yang Myon-san), a disguised spy of a secret agency, contact Cho Pong-am and fabricated this case by using his so-called confession as the only evidence.

Such is the case of the kidnapping of Kim Tae-chung. This plot to kill and kidnap, which was dubbed "Operation Fog," was carried out by the South Korea Central Intelligence Agency on the directive of Pak Chong-hui. This notwithstanding, the Pak Chong-hui ring clamored that this case was carried out by the pro-North operatives in Japan. So as to link the case to the North, the ring even committed the contemptible act of trying to make the rumor that he was kidnapped by the North a fait accompli by putting pack of North Korean "Mount Paektu" cigarettes in room No. 2215 of the hotel where Kim Tae-chung was staying.

(Chon Kyong-mo), a critic in Japan, exposed the tricky ruling method of the South Korean ruling groups who reverse black and white and cheat as if what does not exist, did exist, saying: When the South Korean rulers say they are going to stand up, it means they are going to sit down; when they say they are going to go south, it means they are going to go north; when they say that the North has done something, it means they have done it.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime, which emerged from this base, is misleading public opinion and cheating the people with very cunning, false tricks surpassing those of the previous dictators. The second Kim Tae-chung case, fabricated by the Chon Tu-hwan hooligans' group, was a political plot composed of such tricky methods. The Chon Tu-hwan group, which was embarrassed at seeing the social support for Kim Tae-chung rise after Pak Chong-hui was shot to death, schemed to bury him politically. The group had the wild dream of realizing in the second Kim Tae-chung case what Pak Chong-hui did not realize in the first.

In order to make Kim Tae-chung the truculent instigator of a national disturbance, the Chon Tu-hwan murderous group colored his antigovernment and patriotic activities as a plot for an insurrection to overthrow the state and painted him as the person who pulled the strings behind the scenes in the Kwangju uprising. The group even created the ugly scene of putting forth a far-fetched pretext that he once participated in the communist movement so as to link all these so-called crimes to the North.

South Korea has turned into a dark society where anticomunism is all-powerful and in which all things that are obstacles to the maintenance of power are the subjects of tricky schemes.

Shocking Means Aimed at Averting Crisis

It is another tricky method for the Chon Tu-hwan ring to fabricate shocking cases and link them to the North in order to avert crises in its power. The explosion in Rangoon, which jolted the world, is noteworthy because it synthesized, generalized, further abused, and put into practice on a larger scale the tricky method of various kinds of shocking cases fabricated by the previous murderers, such as the assassination of Kim Hyong-uk and the attempt to assassinate the president.

Because of the nationwide unrest on the eve of the uprising in Pusan and Masan and of the Pak Tong-son's bribery scandal, Pak Chong-hui was faced with a serious crisis. Thus, because his efforts to consolidate the foundation of power aimed at preparing for the second term of Yusin system hit a snag, he fabricated the case of the assassination of Kim Hyong-uk, which is called the case of [words indistinct], so as to divert the people's discontent elsewhere and to forestall his corruption from being exposed. Mobilizing the government-controlled press, the Pak Chong-hui Yusin regime, which fabricated this case, clamored by writing this case in large letters every day, saying: In view of his past career, it does not seem that he voluntarily defected to the North. There is a great possibility that the North, which aimed at his propaganda worth, kidnapped him. Crossing the border in a limousine of its embassy in Eastern Europe, the North brought him to Pyongyang from a place in an Eastern European country.

The truth of the disappearance of Kim Hyong-uk was laid bare in broad daylight of the secret testimony of Kim Chae-kyu, former KCIA director, and concerned officials. In a secret testimony at a court-martial, Kim Chae-kyu, who personally commanded this case, said: Under the KCIA's special operation aimed at kidnapping and killing overseas antigovernment figures, the operation called "Operation Ojakgyo," Kim Hyong-uk was kidnapped in Paris on 7 October 1979 and shot to death by Pak Chong-hui in a basement of Changwadae on 16 October.

This trickery reached a climax in the vicious fabrication of the extremely shocking case of the assassination of the president and linking it to the North. There has been no country like South Korea in the history of the East or the West, that is the political history of all countries, in which cases of presidential assassinations have been so frequent.

There have been no less than six cases of presidential assassination attempt which the Korean rulers have fabricated over the past 38 years which they connected with the North. The three presidential assassination attempts in 1948, 1952, and 1955 which Syngman Rhee himself fabricated and staged; the 15 August shooting incident which Pak Chong-hui fabricated in 1974; the Canada assassination attempts in 1982 and 1983 which were fabricated by the scenario written by Chon Tu-hwan; and the bombing incident of Aung San Mausoleum in Burma -- the presidential assassination attempts fabricated by successive South Korean rulers -- were all fabricated as if they were perpetrated without exception by a special agent sent by the North or by those connected with the North's operatives.

The 15 August shooting incident, which is known to the world as a [word indistinct] incident, was such an example. The scenario of this incident was written by Chongwadae and it was staged by Pak Chong-kyu, then the director general of the Presidential Security Force. Mun Se-kwang did nothing but play the role of the firing a handgun in the ceremony hall and was arrested as a criminal. The main purpose of the scenario was to provide a turning point for a way out of a crisis, to depict the threat of a southward invasion from the North with shocking evidence, and to impressively describe the false allegation that Japan is the North's base for the communization of the South. For this reason, the Pak Chong-hui ring put on stage Mun Se-kwang, a resident of Osaka, and Kim Ho-yong, an operative of the North.

However, with the revelation of the fact that Mun Se-kwang was a political victim used by the KCIA and that Kim Ho-yong's involvement was unfounded, the truth of this filthy self-made drama was freshly made public. Mun Myong-ja, a U.S.-resident Korean reporter, exposed Mun Se-kwang, an Okasa resident, as the victim who merely acted according to the scenario written by the KCIA. His mother has been known to be closely connected with KCIA operatives in Japan. Kim Ho-yong, who was put on stage as a conspirator in the shooting incident, was an innocent figure who was falsely connected with the North in order to fabricate the assassination attempt under the instruction of the North. The 15 August shooting incident was the last resort which the Pak Chong-hui ring used to find a way out of a serious difficulty. Pak Chong-hui attempted a political gamble, taking advantage of the death of his wife.

The Aung San Mausoleum bombing incident fabricated and staged in Burma by the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans, who are resorting to the most wicked anticomunist slanders, was an unprecedentedly vicious murder intrigue which incorporates all the tactics of intrigue of his predecessors concocted with Hitler's brutality.

There is no miracle in only Chon Tu-hwan escaping death miraculously by being a few minutes late for the wreath laying ceremony at the Aung San National Cemetery. The chieftain of the Seoul regime knew in advance that a bombing incident was being prepared to do away with the influential members in his Cabinet. The terrorist act was prepared and carried out with Chon Tu-hwan's approval. The comment of PTI of India that the fact that he was at a safe distance when the bombing occurred was not luck but a coldblooded calculation of the organizer of the bombing well represents the fair opinion of the world.

The unparalleled bombing incident, which they labeled an act of the North before even the echo of the roar of the bombing receded, had been planned and prepared by Chon Tu-hwan long before the roar of the bomb was heard in the Aung San Mausoleum. The framework of the incident was fabricated by Chon Tu-hwan and his brother Chon Kyong-hwan; and Chang Se-tong, director general of Presidential Security Force, and No Sin-yong, director of the Agency for National Security Planning, assumed the responsibility for its operation and direction; and Song Myong-sik, chief of the Agency for National Security Planning in Burma and councillor of the South Korean Embassy Burma, acted as the on-the-spot chief of an action corps.

According to informed sources, the Chon Tu-hwan ring set forth the following conditions for carrying out the Burma incident: The incident should be staged in such a manner that no ordinary person will ever conceive any suspicion so that the incident may be buried in secrecy forever; that the incident should draw sympathy at home and abroad; that it should be proven to be an act of the North, supported by concrete material evidence; that, for this purpose, operatives disguised as technicians of Hyundai Construction Company which is in Burma for the construction of [name indistinct] Dam, be used.

Commenting on the Nazi tactic employed in the bombing incident fabricated by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a West German correspondent in Seoul said: The Burma bombing incident is an exact copy of the beer hall bombing incident in Munich which Hitler purposely fabricated on 8 July 1939. At that time Hitler was chairing a ceremony marking an event after planting a bomb in the beer hall, and by leaving the scene alone a few minutes before the explosion took place, he fabricated an incident in which 7 officials were killed and 13 were injured. By this Hitler provided a turning point for a way out of a crisis and realized his objective of invading Poland. The Burma incident was a copy of it in its scheme.

To show evidence of the North's involvement in the incident, the Chon Tu-hwan ring had the selected criminals carry such things as a newspaper written in Hangul only; and it is said to have instructed them as to the plan of escape after the bombing, i.e., to escape toward the [words indistinct] plant which was built by the North, a location 15 km from the spot in Rangoon, as well as how questions should be answered in case of arrest.

There was a cunning plot behind Chon Tu-hwan's fabrication of the self-made drama which is aimed at calming down the stirred up sentiment of the masses by misleading the opinion of and deceiving the people, and at rationalizing their bloody suppressive rule by inspiring North-South confrontation and by wilfully aggravating tension, and thus creating a war atmosphere, thereby realizing their ambition for long-term power.

There are numerous instances of the filthy anticommunist intrigue for confrontation, division, and war. The anticommunist intrigue perpetrated by the South Korean fascist dictators is mostly hidden behind the veil of secrecy, and what has been known to the world is only the part of an iceberg above the water. The final destination of the anticommunist intrigue is self-destruction by self-contradiction. Machination, trickery, falsity, and conspiracy are destined to reveal their hidden truth. History is a stern judge of vice and injustice. Our people will not tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial ring which commits treachery against the nation by anticommunism and deceives the people by machination, and will carry on a consistent struggle to establish an independent and democratic regime.

The manipulating ringleader behind the anticomunist trickery staged by the South Korean rulers is U.S. imperialism. The U.S. imperialists are scheming to perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula, with a (?long-term) plan to hold colonial rule in South Korea, putting into practice the ruling tactic and political (?creed) that the bigger the falsity is the easier it is to buy the trust of the masses.

The South Korean masses will not just sit and watch the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists who instigate the flunkeyist and treacherous Chon Tu-hwan regime to anti-communist slanders, but will carry on an anti-U.S. struggle for independence all the more valiantly. We express firm conviction that all patriotic masses will resolutely crush the anticomunist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the stooges and will rise up in great numbers in an antifascist struggle for national salvation, independence, democracy, and reunification.

6 December 1983, Seoul. Organization and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the RPR.

VRPR ON CONDEMNATION OF INFILTRATION CASE

SK130911 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0800 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Masses of all strata are condemning the so-called incident of armed agent infiltration into Tadaepo, Pusan, declaring that the incident was a farce of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's own making.

Exposing that it is the Chon Tu-hwan ring's hackneyed tactic to fabricate a shocking incident and to shift the blame for it to the North whenever it faces a political crisis, a certain Choe, a worker residing in Pusan, said: The Chon Tu-hwan ring fabricated the Rangoon explosion in order to get rid of its international isolation. However, finding that this explosion has been laid bare to the world to be an incident of Chon Tu-hwan's own making, the Chon Tu-hwan ring fabricated again a so-called incident of armed agent infiltration into Tadaepo, Pusan, in a bid to justify its anticomunist maneuvers.

Babbling that the equipment confiscated from the captured armed agents in Tadaepo were the same as that confiscated from the criminals of the Rangoon explosion, the authorities are alleging that both the Rangoon explosion and the Tadaepo armed agent infiltration incident are acts perpetrated by the North. This is indeed a clumsy drama.

No matter how hard the authorities may clamor about material evidence and so forth, such a drama can be easily fabricated by the Agency for National Security Planning at any time.

A certain Yi, an office worker residing in Kuro-ku, Seoul, said: In light of the contents of the announcement of the Tadaepo armed agent infiltration incident and a series of acts taken by the authorities thereafter, it is too clear that this armed agent infiltration incident in Tadaepo, Pusan, was a political intrigue of the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

When they announced the Tadaepo infiltration incident, the authorities said that the captured armed agent was Chon Nam-chun, who belonged to the liaison department of the North. Later, the authorities announced that he was Chon Chun-nam who belonged to the research department of the North. Thus, they made inconsistent announcements.

The authorities also said that the armed agent's boat was sunk while trying to infiltrate the coast at Tadaepo. But, later they said that the boat was sunk after having infiltrated armed agents onto the coast. Thus, they made completely inconsistent remarks.

This only shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring fabricated this incident. Kim Hyong-uk, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, once exposed that political power and intrigue are precisely the political cornerstone of Chongwadae.

It is very easy for Chon Tu-hwan, who brought his subordinates as far as Rangoon to kill them in order to escape his political crisis, to fabricate an espionage agent infiltration incident. But falsehood cannot last long.

A certain Kim, a student of Seoul National University, said: When it fabricated and announced the incident of armed agent infiltration into Tadaepo, Pusan, the Chon Tu-hwan ring said that the explosion incident at the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu was also an act perpetrated by the North. This is a brazen-faced remark. Why would the North infiltrate agents at great risk just to destroy a small cultural center? The Chon Tu-hwan ring's anticommunist intrigue is aimed at distorting our masses' anti-U.S. struggle as an act inspired by the North.

At the time of the Kwangju popular uprising, too, the Chon Tu-hwan ring clamored about infiltration of agents from the North. The Chon Tu-hwan ring also clamored about infiltration of agents from the North even when the U.S. Cultural Centers in Kwangju and Pusan were burned.

As soon as it announced the incident of armed agent infiltration of Tadaepo, Pusan, the Chon Tu-hwan ring frantically staged an anticommunist confrontation racket. This vividly shows that the Tadaepo incident was a preplanned intrigue. According to a reliable source, there are special training centers established to fabricate armed agent infiltration incidents on uninhabited islands in the West and South seas. Rumors prevail which say that the Tadaepo incident was fabricated by special personnel trained at those special training centers.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should not try to prolong its power with intrigue and trickery but should step down from power as unanimously demanded by the people.

PRODUCTION OF TANKS IN SOUTH KOREA DENOUNCED

SK131134 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0752 GMT 13 Dec 83

[NODONG SINMUN 13 December commentary: "Step-by-step Escalation of Arms Expansion Maneuvers"]

[Text] On 8 December, the U.S. imperialists, together with the warmongers, including the puppet defense minister, held a so-called ceremony marking the production of a prototype tank at an Air Force base in the United States, thus staging a demonstration of arms. They openly revealed their vicious plan to move the site of mass production of this tank to South Korea.

According to a report, tanks newly produced by the U.S. imperialist aggressors are up-to-date, small, light weight tanks designed to suit the mountainous terrain of Korea.

In talks between U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger and the puppet defense minister on 9 December, a series of issues of security cooperation, including the question of an arms expansion based on Reagan's war plan, were discussed in detail. It has been learned that the main topics during the talks were the production of 155-mm guns in South Korea under U.S. technical assistance in order to develop the defense industry in South Korea and to increase the puppet army's fire power and their deployment in actual battle. Such an adventurous, working-level measure is a step in escalating the frantic arms expansion maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

The attempt to develop new types of weapons and equipment suiting the terrain and weather conditions of a specific area of the world and to move their production sites to that spot is a very alarming move. The U.S. imperialists are attempting to develop tanks and weapons suiting the terrain and weather conditions of Korea and to launch their mass production in South Korea. This proves that the practical military actions of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are being viciously implemented in various fields to complete preparations for a new war in Korea.

Following Reagan's visit, top-ranking war servants of the U.S. imperialists, including Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, flew into South Korea one after another and concretized the war plans with the puppets. According to this, the puppets worked out a provocative offensive defense policy aimed at attacking the heart of the North.

Frantic military exercises are being staged every day on the ground, on the sea, and in the air. Coinciding with this, the U.S. imperialists' arms expansion maneuvers are viciously being implemented. All these maneuvers are aimed at a northward war of aggression.

The U.S. imperialists' development of new types of military equipment and weapons suiting the Korean peninsula proves that they are attempting to finally ignite the fuse of war in Korea and are hurriedly hastening this.

Such a measure by the U.S. imperialists is a product of criminal maneuvers to reduce South Korea not only to a nuclear outpost and magazine for war but also to a logistics base for implementing their aggressive Asian and Korean strategy.

The attempt to seize South Korea as an outpost for invading the continent is a consistent wicked scheme of the U.S. imperialists. Today, the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to meet the requirement of strategic material necessary for invasion of the continent not only by producing them in the continental United States but also in the field. This is a demand for the rapid procurement of logistics material and is, at the same time, a reflection of the economic crisis the United States is suffering.

The U.S. imperialists are attempting to reduce their difficulty in procuring logistics material in the place far across the ocean by ensuring the production of weapons and military equipment in the field of South Korea and to turn over the burden of expenses required for producing military equipment to the puppets. Such maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists threaten peace in Korea and in Asia and are aggressive acts enforcing the South Korean people to shoulder the burden of additional military expenses.

The puppet defense minister begged his U.S. masters for continued military assistance and allocation of more military loans, reducing the South Korean economy to a military attachment to the United States and dancing to its tune of war. This is an intolerable national treachery.

The true color of the puppets as servants and culprits of war of the U.S. imperialists has been fully exposed. Because of the frantic policy of war, arms expansion, and the militarization of the economy by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, tension in Korea is being further aggravated and the danger of war is increasing with each passing day.

The struggle to maintain and consolidate peace in Korea is an urgent task which should not be delayed. Our people should heighten their vigilance against the adventurous policy of war and their arms expansion maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan clique. Our people will absolutely not allow or tolerate such antinational acts.

SOUTH'S FAMILY REUNION AWARDS RIDICULED

SK121040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 12 (KCNA) -- The traitor Chon Tu-hwan called "men of meritorious services in broadcasting for reunion of separated families" to Chongwadae on December 9 to "cite" them. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says that this is a trick to divert elsewhere the attention of the people critical of him and bridge over the crisis by making it appear as if he had any humanitarianism. The commentary says:

The "reunion of separated families" is a farce conceived by the Chon Tu-hwan clique in the back room of Chongwadae to fool the public opinion and kick up the anti-communist, anti-DPRK racket.

On December 9 the Traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled that building up of "strength" is the only way for averting a war and preventing increase of "separated families." He also whipped up North-South confrontation shifting the blame for the failure to reunite many families separated in the North and South on to us and crying for demonstration of "confidence" in "repulsing" someone's "provocation" and ensuring "stability." This shows that the so-called "movement for the reunion of separated families" is a burlesque for inciting the North-South confrontation, not seeking its own purpose.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique has no intention, by nature, to mitigate the sufferings of the families dispersed in the North and South. But the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is making fuss again about the deceptive "problem of reunion of separated families." This is an unpardonable treacherous act abusing the sufferings of fellow countrymen for his sinister political purpose.

CPRF ON RESIDENT REGISTRATION SYSTEM IN SOUTH

SK140515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 14 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on December 13 published Information No. 269 denouncing the malrevision of the "resident registration system" by the South Korean military fascist clique for the purpose of harsher crackdown upon the people.

According to a report, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique revised the old "resident registration system" into a more vicious "allround resident registration system" and issued new "resident registration cards" with photographs and fingerprints and detailed personal materials in exchange for the old ones. The puppets force the people to unconditionally carry the card with them, threatening that they would "arrest, whatever the reason," those without the cards. To back this row, the fascist clique are sharply increasing the police force and building and expanding prisons. This is part of the unpardonable fascist repressive steps taken by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to place the entire South Korean population under their surveillance and control and bind them more tightly to the chains of the military fascist dictatorship, the information notes, and stress: the "resident registration system", by origin, is a product of the fascist "Yusin system" and a repressive step taken to watch and control those with anti-"government" sentiments.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan has now invented a more crafty and vicious "resident registration system," while openly brandishing the club of fascism. This reveals that his anti-popular and treacherous rule is sinking into a more dangerous bog of destruction. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must stop running riot, looking straight at the ever growing anti-U.S., anti-"government" fighting spirit of the South Korean people.

YUGOSLAV ARMY 42D ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

Soldiers Meeting

SK131038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 13 (KCNA) -- A soldiers' meeting of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces was held at the Kim Il-song Military University on December 12 on the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Army of Yugoslavia. Invited to the meeting were Ambassador Ljupco Tavciovski and Military Attaché Radosav Gjorgjevic of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang. Lt Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Kim Sun-il, Major General Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army were present at the meeting.

The meeting was addressed by Major General Chang Ki-chon and Military Attaché Radosav Gjorgjevic.

Embassy Reception

SK131049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 13 (KCNA) -- Ljupco Tavciovski, ambassador and Radosav Gjorgjevic, military attaché, of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang, hosted a reception at their embassy on the evening of December 12th on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Yugoslav People's Army. Invited to the reception were Lt General Pak Chung-kuk, Major General Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

Speeches were made by Military Attaché Radosav Gjorgjevic and Lt General Pak Chung-kuk.

The attendants at the reception toasted the militant friendship and unity between the two peoples and armies of Korea and Yugoslavia, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health of the party and state leaders of Yugoslavia including Comrade Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Comrade Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidency of Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

LCY Group Meets So Yun-sok

SK140155 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2256 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 13 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] headed by Andrej Marinc, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the LCY and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, arrived here today by air for a visit to our country upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. It was met at the airport by Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK, and Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. President on the occasion were Yugoslav Ambassador to Korea Ljupco Tavciovski and his embassy officials.

CAPTURED AGENTS SAY KIM CHONG-IL ISSUED ORDERS

SK140632 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] In a press conference held 11 days after their capture, the two armed spies of the North Korean puppets who were captured alive while they were infiltrating ashore at Tadaepo in Pusan disclosed that they were sent to the South in accordance with a direction personally written by Kim Chong-il. Reporters Ma Kwon-su, Kim Hyong-kyu, and So Yong-myong report on the press conference.

[Ma Kwon-su] The spies, captured alive while they were infiltrating Tadaepo in Pusan, disclosed that they were sent to the South in accordance with a directive personally written by Kim Chong-il of the North Korean puppets to blow up major facilities of the state of Pusan.

[Begin Chon Chung-nam recording] It was necessary to go to the room of (Yi Mo-kun), director of the Operations Department, and obtain final ratification. Therefore, on 27 November, following the establishment of the operational plan and prior to my departure for the South, I went to Pyongyang and visited (Yi Mo-kun), director of the Operations Department. I personally briefed him on the combat plan and obtained his endorsement. The combat plan needed final approval from the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for its implementation. My given mission was to contact the agent on the coast of Tadaepo on 13 December of this year, who I myself infiltrated into the coast of Tadaepo on 13 October last year, and [end recording]

[Ma Kwon-su] At the press conference held in the army hall 11 days after they were captured, Chon Chung-nam, the leader of the guide team, and Yi Sang-kyu, member of the guide team gave the accounts of the time when they were captured. They said that they left Wonsan on 30 November aboard the mother spy ship disguised as a Japanese fishing boat. They said that, after arriving in the water northeast of Tsushima Islands 3 days later, they transferred to a smaller boat and were captured alive while they were landing to contact the previously infiltrated spy, after leaving the boat in the waters off Tadaepo in Pusan.

[Begin Yi Sang-kyu recording] When I came previously, a year ago, there were numerous footprints on the beach, because the place was a swimming resort. However, this time, the place was too quiet. But we just thought it was not unusual. So, we acted accordingly. This comrade, the team leader, was ahead of me. In accordance with the pattern of our formation, the comrade team leader was proceeding ahead of me and I was about 4 or 5 meters behind. I was responsible for watching the left and right sides and for erasing our tracks. Watching our left and right sides, I heard the scream of the comrade team leader. I thought that he had fallen into something, because he was passing the spot behind a public toilet. I looked in his direction and saw the comrade team leader running from the spot. Then, we encountered the soldiers of the national defense service and [end recording]

[Ma Kwon-su] Next, reporter Kim Hyong-kyu will report about the training they underwent and about what they are thinking now.

[Kim Hyong-kyu] Chon Chung-nam and Yi Sang-kyu, the spies captured while they were infiltrating the coast of Tadaepo of Pusan, disclosed that, for the infiltration, they were isolated for 45 days for intensive special training. Chon Chung-nam and Yi Sang-kyu, mentioning the training they underwent for the infiltration and what they are thinking now, said that they were isolated on Hwangto off Wonsan for 45 days from 16 October to 30 November of this year and underwent special training, for such as infiltration, communication, shooting, and enemy surveillance.

On the question about their fate, Chon Chung-nam said: [begin Chon Chung-nam recording] If a generous pardon is given, I will accept it. Otherwise, I will face the treatment based on the principles of treatment in the South here. Kim Sin-cho was the one who came to blow up the Chongwadae. When compared to him, I think my case is somewhat lighter. [burst of laughter] So, I am a little optimistic about my future. [end recording]

[Kim Hyong-kyu] They also expressed their desire to convert by saying that they will sacrifice their lives for the ROK, if their crimes are generously pardoned by the ROK Government. Reporter So Yong-myong will report more.

[So Yong-myong] Chon Chung-nam and Yi Sang-Kyu also disclosed that, when they were undergoing training on the Island off Wonsan in mid-November, there were lessons critical of the failure of the North Korean puppet agents in the Rangoon incident, and that they heard about the monitoring of wireless radio report on the success in blowing up the Taegu U.S. Cultural Center in late October and also heard boasts of the capabilities of the North Korean puppet agent.

[Begin Chong Chun-nam recording] I was well aware of the explosion at the Taegu U.S. Cultural Center, because I heard the news about it. When I was in Wonsan, I had a friend who was working at the radio monitoring station. He was very skilled in radio monitoring and in cryptography. He was second to none in such things. During late September, he came to me, to our colleagues, and boastfully said that through his deciphering of encoded radio transmissions, he read the message about the success in blowing up the Taegu U.S. Cultural Center. When we were studying on Hwangto, making combat preparations, we heard the first report from our embassy about the explosion in Burma. After that, Comrade So Ye-hwa, secretary for operations, came to us and talked about the truth of the situation. [end recording]

[So Yong-myong] On the recent methods of southward operations of the North Korean puppets, the two spies said that, since the sinking of the spy boat in the waters near Ulnung Island in mid-August, the North Korean puppets have changed the route of infiltration by spy mother ships and newly developed submersibles, not detectable by radar, thus strengthening the machinery of infiltration. They said that the North Korean puppets have upgraded the quality of their agents. They also said that the North Korean puppets carry out education aimed at promoting a sense of revenge in the postwar generations and that the young ones who have undergone such education consider Kim Chong-il's succession natural.

CHIN URGES STRENGTH AGAINST COMMUNIST THREAT

SK140127 Seoul YONHAP in English 0123 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 14 (YONHAP) -- Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong said Wednesday that South Korea should build up its strength to ensure "our survival from the threat of communists and to achieve economic development." In a commencement ceremony address for the National Defense College, Chin said: "The Korean peninsula is beset with an ever-present threat from hostile North Korean communists. The situation is much more complicated by conflicting interests of powers colliding on the peninsula." "The horrible cloud of war always darkens this region," he said.

Korean Defense Minister Yun Song-min, Gen. Robert W. Sennewald, commander of the United Nations Command, and leading Korean and U.S. generals attended the commencement ceremony.

HERALD CONDEMS PYONGYANG'S INCRIMINATION

SK130033 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Pyongyang: Psychopathic Liar"]

[Text] It is a favorite, brassy practice of the North Korean communist rulers to cover up and incriminate others for whatever insidious schemes and terrorist acts they have engineered and perpetrated. It comes as no surprise that one mouthpiece of the Pyongyang regime, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA), published another fabrication regarding the sinking of a communist spy boat and capture of two terrorist infiltrators dropped off from the ship near the southeastern shore De . 4.

The communist propaganda machine claimed that the incident was a "premeditated drama faked again" by South Korean authorities in pursuit of the "vicious aim of killing two birds with one stone." What a shameless outrage the North Korean communist clique has committed in the eyes of all peoples who love peace and truth! To the best of our knowledge, there has never been a case where the North Koreans openly admitted their involvement in the numerous acts of terrorism committed by their agents ever since they began to step up subversive attempts in the South since the early 1960's.

It was only two months ago that 17 South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers, were killed in the Burmese capital of Rangoon in a bomb explosion set off by North Korean commandos. In spite of all the evidence convincingly presented by Burmese investigation and court officials, North Korea belatedly broke the silence and tried to blame this republic in their typically lame fashion.

The transparency of their contention is obvious considering the press report from Tokyo that Kim Il-song has recently reproached his son and heir-apparent Kim Chong-il for his failure in the Rangoon blast aimed at President Chon. Obviously the senior Kim was annoyed by the mounting voice of international fury and criticism for the atrocity.

Indeed, the list of inhumane and violent acts by Pyongyang is long and seems to know no end. Besides the countless violations of the Korean armistice agreement of 1953, off-hand we can enumerate a series of appalling deeds committed by terrorist agents dispatched by the North.

On Jan. 21, 1968, a group of 31 commandos tried to attack Chongwadae, the presidential mansion. Soon afterwards, an American reconnaissance plane, EC121, was shot down only to be followed by the seizure of the American intelligence ship Pueblo and its entire crew on the high seas.

In October of the same year, over 120 communist desperadoes landed at the Ulchin-Samchok District along the eastern shore. On Aug. 15, 1974, the then first lady was shot to death in a communist attempt on the life of the president during a ceremony marking the nation's liberation.

This year alone witnessed four major infiltration attempts by the communists. Armed guerrillas tried to sneak into the South in June and August, once across the western border and again through the east coast. A spy boat was spotted and sunk in the East Sea.

All these attest to the ever-present threat of North Korean terrorism and subversion, becoming increasingly more brutal in nature. Aided and abetted by the Soviets who are bent on a naval and air force buildup in the Far East in recent years, the Communist clique North of Korea does not hesitate to employ whatever means possible including war, to disturb and subvert us.

The sensible minds and opinions of the world must no longer tolerate delusions or deceptions promulgated by north Korea's tactic of heaping lies upon lies, defaming, incriminating and even victimizing innocent parties. We still keep hoping that Pyongyang will change its mind and regain a modicum of honesty and conscience.

NORTH KOREA NOT TO ATTEND CHAMPIONSHIPS IN BAHRAIN

SK140527 Seoul YONHAP in English 0427 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec 14 (YONHAP) -- North Korea will not participate in the first ASIAN junior table tennis championships to open in Bahrain Wednesday, it was learned there Wednesday. According to a report from the South Korean squad in Bahrain to the Korean Table Tennis Association (KTTA), North Korean players have not arrived in Bahrain as of 9 a.m. Wednesday (KST). KTTA Officials said North Korea's participation is now impossible because no flights arrive before the championships get under way.

North Korea had notified the organizing committee that it would dispatch seven players -- four males and three females -- to the Bahrain event. Officials said North Korea might be shunning the international event because it fears the international atmosphere is unfavorable following the Oct 9 bombing in Rangoon, which killed 21 people, including four South Korean Cabinet ministers.

DELAY OF ICAO FINAL REPORT ON KAL 007 NOTED

SK140737 Seoul YONHAP in English 0724 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Montreal, Dec 13 (YONHAP) -- During the second day of the 110th session of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the Council Wednesday adopted a resolution calling for the postponement of deliberations on its final report concerning the Sept 1 Soviet downing of Korean Air Lines (KAL) Flight 007 until its next regular council meeting slated for Feb 20, 1984.

The resolution, put forward by Colombia and adopted by an overwhelming majority, also called upon countries affected by the KAL incident to cooperate in offering, without reservation all information gathered by their own probes into the incident. Therefore, the Soviet Union will be given ample time to present data on radio transmissions between Soviet pilots before they shot down the passenger plane with heat-seeking missiles.

The ICAO Aviation Committee will make a technical review of the final report, which was distributed to 33 members of the ICAO governing body last week. It also will report the results of its review to the council before the 111th meeting is held, according to the resolution.

Western bloc countries and the Soviet Union exchanged heated words over the call for involved nations to provide information without restraint.

Korean chief delegate Kim Chang-hun, in his statement at the final session of the ICAO council meeting on the KAL incident, strongly urged the Soviet Union to live up to the resolution. Kim, who is consul-general in Montreal, earlier welcomed the ICAO final report, which discredited a Soviet allegation that the plane was on a spy mission when it was shot down Sept 1 near the Soviet-held island of Sakhlin and held the Soviet Union responsible for the destruction of the aircraft and the death of all 269 passengers and crew members on board.

A special five-member ICAO team drew up the final report after two months of investigation, which took the group to the Soviet Union. The Soviet delegation to the Council meeting earlier termed the report "partial and anti-Soviets."

RIVAL PARTIES AGREE ON ANTITORTURE AMENDMENT

SK140024 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The rival parties agreed last night to pass an amendment to the Additional Punishment Law on Specific Crimes, designed to prevent torture in the course of interrogation of criminal suspects, in the current regular National Assembly session. They also decided to pass the "additional punishment law on specific economic crimes" bill proposed by the government for the purpose of preventing big loan scandals through the House session, which ends Friday. The bipartisan accord was made in a subpanel of the Legislation-Judiciary Committee, which had deliberated the revision bill and the newly drafted law bill.

The revision bill of the Additional Punishment Law on Specific Crimes was submitted by the largest opposition party, the Democratic Korea Party following the case if Kim Kun-jo, a director of the Hanil Synthetic Fiber Industrial Co., who was killed by police torture.

The subpanel, headed by Rep Na Kil-cho, former Supreme Court justice, however, modified some contents of the two law bills. The members of the subcommittee agreed to accept the DKP's bill, sharing the view that "there is a necessity for the legislation of law against the human rights infringement by torture as a measure to prevent it." But, the subpanel lightened the penalty for those who cause death of criminal suspects by torture to life imprisonment from the proposed death or life imprisonment.

Those who injure persons by torture will face a prison term of more than one year instead of the originally-suggested prison term of more than three years, according to the modified bill.

In the course of screening the additional punishment law on specific economic crimes, the subpanel upheld the government plan to impose penalty of up to death for those who commit huge economic crimes and divert properties abroad. However, the subpanel erased a provision that officials of banking institutions who fail to report to authorities banking irregularities shall face penal servitude of up to one year in jail. Instead, it decided to impose only fine on them.

Major contents of the law bill modified by the subpanel are as follows:

-- Capital punishment, life imprisonment or prison term of more than seven years will be given to those who enjoy illegal profits of more than 5 billion won by embezzlement or misfeasance in office.

-- Life imprisonment or prison term of more than five years may be sentenced to those who make illicit profits of one billion won up to five billion won by same methods.

-- Those who divert assets to foreign countries will face death penalty, life imprisonment or prison term of more than 10 years in case the diverted amount exceeds five billion won.

"KAMPUCHEA" ATTACKS PRC POSITION ON INDOCHINA

BKI31611 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1103 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 13 -- Beijing has hitched itself to the U.S. -Japan-South Korea war chariot to step up its opposition to the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and revolutionary movements in Asia and the Pacific, comments the weekly KAMPUCHEA in its current issue.

The paper notes that CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang, in his recent visit to Japan, echoed Japanese militarism rantings against the Soviet Union while not saying a word about the presence of a huge U.S. force of more than half a million combat troops, over 140 warships, seven aircraft carriers and more than 1,000 combat planes in the Pacific. "Neither did Hu Yaobang say anything about the sufferings inflicted on China by Japanese militarism during the World War II," the paper further observes.

Regarding Southeast Asia, the paper says, Hu Yaobang prodded the Japanese authorities to give their blessing to Pol Pot and other Khmer scums and to dangle the bait of Japanese aid to get the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. "China," the paper says, "has not given up its hostile attitude to the three Indochinese countries. Hu Yaobang said China did not have any interest in Kampuchea, but the fact is that Beijing continues to use its henchmen -- Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Son Sann and Sihanouk for its scheme of turning Kampuchea into a springboard for expansion to the whole of Southeast Asia."

"Hu Yaobang's Japan visit shed more light on the reactionary nature of the Chinese expansionists and their evil scheme of wrecking world peace and exacerbating tension in the Far East and Southeast Asia," the paper points out.

It stresses: "The Kampuchean people together with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos and all forces of progress and justice in the world, will sharpen vigilance and strengthen unity to foil all dark designs of imperialism and militarism, particularly the dangerous collusion between Chinese expansionism, U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces against the Soviet Union, the socialist community, progress and world revolution."

LAO, SRV COOPERATION DELEGATIONS DEPART

BKI31608 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] After attending the second meeting of the Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation of the three countries Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, and paying a successful official visit in Phnom Penh, the delegation of the Vietnamese commission for economic and cultural cooperation led by Comrade Minister Dang Thi, chairman of the Vietnamese Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation; and the delegation of the Lao Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation led by Comrade Minister Maisouk Saisompheng, chairman of the Lao Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation, left for home on 12 December.

Seeing the delegations off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Minister Tang Saroem, chairman of the Kampuchean Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation; Comrade Deputy Minister Ti Yav, vice chairman of the Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation; Comrade Bun Sam, deputy finance minister; Comrade Tea Banh, deputy defense minister; and many cadres from the Planning Ministry. Comrade Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador, and Comrade Thongpeng Souklaseng, Lao ambassador to Kampuchea, were also present.

CPV FOREIGN RELATIONS GROUP CONTINUES VISIT

Hun Sen, Vu Quang Talks

BK140413 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, recently met and had a cordial talk with Comrade Vu Quang, chairman of the CPV Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department. They discussed the bond of fraternal militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam, political activities in the two countries, and the international political situation.

Also present at the meeting on the Kampuchean side were Comrade Prach Sun, vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission; Comrade Tok Ti, chairman of the External Relations Department of the party and mass organizations, and female Comrade Bo Rasi, chief of the Asia and Australia Department. Present on the Vietnamese side were Comrade Phan Dinh Vinh, vice chairman of the CPV Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department; Comrade (Pham Van Son), acting chairman of the Kampuchea Department; Comrade (Van Tranh Sanh), expert attached to the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department; and Comrade (Tranh Quoc Duc), interpreter.

Comrade Hun Sen spoke on the achievements scored by the Kampuchean people during the past 5 years in their national defense and construction tasks, including the task of building the KPRP. The comrade stressed: The victories scored by the Kampuchean revolution are closely linked to the Vietnamese people's firm bond of militant solidarity.

The comrade then referred to the successive defeats suffered by the enemies in their maneuvers to sabotage the Kampuchean people's peaceful life.

Concerning the situation in Vietnam, Comrade Vu Quang said: The Fifth CPV Congress valued highly the Vietnamese people's great achievements, particularly in the agricultural field in 1983, which has enabled Vietnam to stop importing food. We also scored splendid outcomes in various other fields. All these achievements were made possible thanks to the correct leadership of the party, which has set forth a new economic policy.

The two sides also paid attention to the international situation. They believed that the United States would not be able to seize military supremacy over the Soviet Union. Even with the deployment of its missiles, the United States could not cast any influence on the forces of the Soviet Union. China has not abandoned its expansionist maneuvers. Pursuing the fundamental (?theory) of Maoism, China has continued to side with the United States in an attempt to oppose the Soviet Union and the world.

Heng Samrin Receives Delegation

BK140904 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0432 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Dec (SPK) -- On Tuesday afternoon, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, granted an audience to the CPV Central Committee External Relations Commission delegation led by its chairman, Vu Quang, member of the Central Committee.

On that occasion, assisted by Prach Sun, vice chairman of the KPRP Central Committee External Relations Commission, Heng Samrin glorified the traditional militant solidarity and special friendship between the parties and peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam.

According to Heng Samrin, successes achieved by the Kampuchean people during the past nearly 5 years in national defense and reconstruction are due to the efforts of the Kampuchean people, judiciously led by the KPRP, and to the considerable material and moral support and aid -- and even to the price of the blood -- of the Vietnamese party, government, people, and Armed Forces. These successes are also inseparable from the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The Kampuchean party, government, and people always guard in their heart the inestimable support of fraternal countries and are particularly grateful to Vietnam, which continues to help the national defense and reconstruction of Kampuchea, Heng Samrin stressed.

On his part, after conveying verbal compliments of Vietnamese leaders to Kampuchean leaders, Vu Quang highly praised the achievements scored by the Kampuchean people in this work of rebirth. He also expressed his joy toward the good development of relations of militant solidarity and special friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea. The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere.

HUN SEN MEETS WITH GDR DELEGATION 13 DEC

BK140801 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0438 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Dec (SPK) -- A meeting took place in Phnom Penh yesterday, 13 December, between Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, and Herbert Krolkowski, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), secretary of state, and first deputy foreign minister. The meeting, which was attended by among others, Kong Korm, Kampuchean deputy foreign minister, and Gunther Horn, GDR ambassador to Kampuchea, was held in an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity.

CHEA SOTH URGES PATRIOTISM AT SECURITY FORCE MEETING

BK131546 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] After meeting for 3 days -- 10 - 12 December -- the conference to sum up the emulation achievements of the security forces throughout the country for 1979-83 successfully concluded. Presiding over the occasion were, among others, Comrade Chea SOTH, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of planning, and chairman of the Council for the Central Emulation Movement; Comrade Khang Sarin, member of the party Secretariat and the interior minister; Comrade Sin Song, deputy interior minister and chairman of the ministry's emulation commission; and Comrade Di Phin, deputy defense minister and chief of the General Logistics Department.

Speaking on that occasion Comrade Chea SOTH highly appreciated the brilliant results of the meeting by affirming that this is an important event because it has provided many good experiences which are the key for our security forces to achieve greater strategic tasks for the party and state.

He also pointed out the basic importance of the patriotic emulation work, which is a factor bringing development to society, and the immediate and important tasks of the Kampuchean revolution which require that the entire security forces, Army, and people hold aloft the banner of patriotism, closely unite and collaborate even more vigorously in the emulation work of the party's three revolutionary movements, and strive to achieve the three strategic targets of the Central Committee's sixth meeting.

Afterward, Comrade (Khem Chhavan), representative of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, praised the brilliant results our security forces achieved during the past 5 years and pledged that the entire Army will increase the spirit of unity with the security forces and collaborate to smash every enemy poisonous maneuver with the aim of defending and building our fine Angkor Fatherland into a strong and prosperous country. Later, representative of the Interior Ministry's youths pledged to study hard and increase their understanding to further defend the party, state authority, and social safety.

Finally, the meeting decided to award banners and citation certificates to a number of units which achieved fine results in their tasks, including four commemorative banners of the Council of Ministers, which were awarded to units of the People's Security Department of the Interior Ministry, the municipal police department, the provincial police departments of Preah Vihear and Prey Veng Provinces; and four banners of the Interior Ministry which were awarded to the interrogation and detention department, the provincial police departments of Battambang, Kompong Chhnang, and Koh Kong Provinces; and a number of citation certificates and commendation letters.

SPK REPORTS THAI INCURSIONS DURING NOVEMBER

BK081438 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1150 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 8 -- In November last Thailand's I-19 reconnaissance aircraft, helicopters and jets 31 times overflew the areas of the Preah Vihear temple (Preah Vihear), Pailin, Hill 505, Ampil, Kouk Romiet, Poipet, Oda, Kamrieng, Yeang Dangkum (Battambang) and northwestern Koh Kong Province from two to four kilometres inside Kampuchea airspace.

Thai vessels including 11 warships made 919 incursions into areas four to 34 miles off the islands of Kaoh Kong, Kaoh Tang and Poulo Wai. On November 25, six artillery shells from Thailand's warships hit northwestern Koh Kong Province.

On the ground, Thailand made 191 fire attacks along the border provinces of Preah Vihear, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, Pursat and Koh Kong. Many groups of reactionary Khmers from Thai territory intruded into Kampuchean border areas for looting.

In the month under review, Kampuchean border guards killed 382 Khmer intruders, wounded 45 and captured 142 others. They also seized 193 guns and other war materials.

MEETING HONORS 'VOICE OF KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE'

Broadcasting Activities Reported

BK031233 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] A grand meeting was held at the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio office on the morning of 3 December to mark the fifth anniversary of the radio's founding.

Attending the meeting in the presidium were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Keo Chanda, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Phnom Penh; Comrade Un Dara, director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People; comrade ministers, deputy ministers, and directors general of various ministries and offices; the Vietnamese experts attached to the radio; leading cadres of the propaganda networks; and a large number of cadres, personnel, and workers of the Voice of the Kampuchean People.

Comrade Un Dara read a report on the activities of the radio during the past 4 years. He stressed the efforts made by cadres, personnel, and workers in broadcasting the lines and policies of the party and state. He also noted various important experiences for further implementation.

In his speech, Comrade Bou Thang highly valued the past achievements of all radio cadres, personnel, and workers in the propaganda field. He also exhorted all cadres, personnel, and workers to adhere to their roles and tasks in order to expand their past achievements. He also advised them to firmly maintain national unity and solidarity with the Vietnamese experts in order to timely retaliate against the enemy's maneuvers, espionage activities, and psychological warfare against the Kampuchean revolution.

Later, citation banners, certificates, and awards were presented to units and individuals who have made outstanding contributions in the emulation drive during the past 5 years.

Bou Thang Address

BK041139 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Speech by Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense, at 3 December meeting marking fifth anniversary of the founding of Voice of the Kampuchean People radio -- recorded]

[Text] Five years ago -- that is, on 3 December 1978 -- our Voice of the Kampuchean People was set up in a liberated zone in the eastern part of our Kampuchean territory. At that time, the situation in Kampuchea was complicated. Our people from all walks of life and in all localities nurtured great indignation at the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- running dog of the Beijing Chinese -- for causing great losses and destruction to our Kampuchean land and people. Establishment of the Voice of the Kampuchean People at that time was a timely response to our need to inform our people about the real situation and to call upon them to rise up and topple the cruel regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in order to liberate our country. This brought the great victory on 7 January 1979.

Today, we are marking the anniversary of the founding of our radio. During the past 5 years, all the Kampuchean people and friends near and far have become more aware of the real situation in Kampuchea. For this reason, we can say that our Voice of the Kampuchean People has made active and great contributions to the cause of defending and building our country in the past 5 years.

On this occasion, on behalf of the party, state, and the entire people, I warmly hail the feats and achievements scored during the past 5 years by our Voice of the Kampuchean People. [applause] I sincerely hail all cadres and personnel of the radio who have made every effort to surmount all obstacles in the past 5 years. [applause] I also convey best regards of the party, state, and people to all cadres and personnel in our Voice of the Kampuchean People. [applause]

The movement of the Kampuchean revolution does not end right here; it requires still greater efforts so that we can brave all difficulties and obstacles. Our revolutionary struggle still has a long way to go. It must brave a number of difficulties. This is why we are required to make greater efforts to especially counter the perfidious maneuvers of the enemy, who is attempting to destroy our revolutionary gains.

In particular, the Beijing expansionists are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in using Thai territory as a springboard for launching activities to sabotage our territory through guerrilla warfare, psychological warfare, subversion, espionage, and various other forms of warfare. This is why cadres and personnel of our radio are required to make greater efforts. We may say that radio and other equipment are the effective weapons and our radio cadres and personnel the combatants who, over the airwaves, retaliate against the enemy's maneuvers. We must be vigilant for the enemy's reactionary maneuvers aimed at sowing discord between us and our Vietnamese comrades, between cadres and personnel, and among various other sectors. These maneuvers are very perfidious and will last for a long time. All the comrades who are cadres and personnel of the Voice of the Kampuchean People must adhere to the following roles and tasks:

You must adhere to your role as an indispensable tool. In order to expand the achievements you scored during the past 5 years, you must conduct criticism and self-criticism, draw good experience from your past work, and improve upon bad experiences. You must pay particular attention to control of material, equipment, and various other things. You must enhance internal unity and solidarity with the comrade Vietnamese experts. Before doing anything, you must exchange views and reach unanimity in order to successfully carry out the tasks assigned by the two parties.

THAI PAPER ON KHMER ROUGE CLASH WITH PRK FORCES

BK140924 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 14 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet Khmer Rouge forces attacked three Heng Samrin military bases about 17 kilometres southeast of this border town yesterday evening, military sources said today. Both sides reportedly suffered high casualties in the clashes which lasted more than two hours. Eighteen mortar shells landed on ricefields in the Thai villages of Ban Nong Ian and Khok Sabaeng during the fighting, but caused no injuries, the sources said.

A 150-strong Khmer Rouge unit under the command of Mit Phon first attacked Heng Samrin forces at Pou Bei Daeum on Highway No 5 about 5.50 p.m. They later attacked Phum Nimit and Phum Kop. Both sides used mortars and other heavy firearms in the battles, the sources said.

SRV-USSR COOPERATION TALKS HELD IN MOSCOW

For Soviet media discussion of the USSR-SRV talks in Moscow on economic, scientific and technical cooperation -- including a meeting between Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, with G.A. Aliyev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers -- see the Southeast Asia section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT of 12 December and subsequent issues.

NHAN DAN HAILS POLAND'S IMPORTANT SUCCESSES

0W131233 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 13 -- NHAN DAN today expresses the Vietnamese people's joy at the important successes recorded by the Polish people over the past two years, especially during the martial law period.

The paper recalls the remarks made by First Secretary W. Jaruzelski at the 14th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party last month that in less than two years, Poland was saved from economic bankruptcy, the recession was stemmed and fundamental conditions for progress were created.

The paper also recalls the resolutions of the recent session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic as noting that in the implementation of the 1983 socio-economic tasks favourable conditions have been created, that the basic targets of the plan for national income would be achieved and that for the first time in four years, the 1983 national income of Poland would increase.

It goes on:

Poland's position has been consolidated more strongly than ever. That socialist country is striving for its political, economic and defense objectives in alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. When in need, Poland has been actively helped by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries to overcome the crisis.

Once again, a basic truth has been proved that the national interest, independence, sovereignty, security and prosperity of Poland are firmly based on its alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

The consolidation of the Polish United Workers' Party is an important factor to rally all strata of people and promote their patriotism to defeat the imperialists and the reactionary forces at home and firmly defend socialist Poland. In the economic field, Poland has thwarted the imperialists' attempt to keep the country in crisis, especially in hunger and cold at the end of 1981.

Now the economy has been rehabilitated and stabilized. The initial statistics released by the Polish state show that in the first nine months of 1983, almost all industrial branches of Poland over-fulfilled their plan.

The paper continues:

The sound changes in the economy are closely connected with the steady improvement of the socio-political atmosphere, the most vivid manifestation of which being the abolition of the martial law in July 1983. Though still faced with many difficulties ahead, Poland is now back in its right course, and is making headway again.

"Being close comrades and brothers of the Polish people, the Vietnamese people warmly welcome the great successes of the Polish party, government and people over the past two years. Under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party headed by Comrade W. Jaruzelski, from the turning point at the end of 1981, the Polish People's Republic is marching steadily forwards, firmly defending the achievements of socialism and maintaining its worthy position in the socialist community and on the international arena."

CPV CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIFTH PLENUM ENDS

Economic Tasks Set

OW131607 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] The Fifth CPV Central Committee's Fifth Plenum was held from 29 November to 8 December. Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the party Central Committee, delivered the opening speech.

The plenum addressed two issues: One, examining and approving the guidelines for the socioeconomic tasks and plans for 1984 and the targeted achievements for 1985; and two, examining and deciding on the policies and measures for putting in order the distribution-circulation front.

Regarding the 1984 tasks and plans and the targeted achievements for 1985, with a thorough understanding of the resolution of the Fifth CPV Central Committee Congress as well as of the resolutions of its third and fourth plenums, the fifth plenum pointed out: The years 1984 and 1985 occupy an extremely important position. It is necessary to successfully carry out the major tasks, to achieve the objectives for the 1981-85 period and to ensure that the socioeconomic situation is basically stabilized, while making really good preparations for the 1986-90 plan. First and foremost, it is necessary to: achieve tangible progress in exploiting all existing and potential capabilities regarding labor and land as well as the existing production capability; urgently reorganize production, using output, quality, and efficiency as the primary criteria for assessing all economic activities; strictly practice thrift in production and consumption; develop production in close coordination with protection of production; coordinate economic activities with consolidation of national defense and maintenance of public order and security; rapidly increase gross social product and national income; and create increasingly greater accumulation in the economy.

On the basis of stepping up production, the state controls commodities, money, markets, prices and stabilizes the people's lives, especially those of the workers, civil servants, the Armed Forces, and minority nationality compatriots in the northern border region.

The plenum also pointed out that it is necessary: to strengthen the socialist battle-ground in all fields and to adopt measures to promote basic changes for improvement in the fields of distribution and circulation and the stabilization of the people's livelihood; to continue to renovate economic and planning mechanisms; to realize mastery in the three basic echelons -- central, local, and grassroots; to complete rapidly the assignment of management to the provinces, municipalities, districts, and precincts in checking, examining, supplementing, and improving economic policies; to continue to perfect the management system for state-run enterprises; to rearrange industrial sectors; and to improve and perfect the management system for agricultural, small industry, and handicraft cooperatives.

Closing the plenum, Comrade General Secretary Le Duan made an important review which shed more light on the party's line, viewpoint, and guiding concept; drew important lessons; and set forth the guidelines for successfully achieving the socioeconomic objectives laid down by the Fifth CPV Congress.

The CPV Central Committee's Fifth Plenum calls on our entire party, Armed Forces, and people to develop their tradition of solidarity and singlemindedness and to further enhance their spirit of self reliance and collective mastery. It motivates the aggregate strength of all echelons, sectors, installations, party organizations, state agencies, mass organizations and all laboring people to work diligently and valiantly, steadfastly overcome difficulties, exploit all capabilities, resolutely fulfill the 1984 state plan in order to create a firm impetus for the new year 1985 and to unceasingly advance the building and defending of the socialist fatherland.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK140204 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Dec 83

[NHAN DAN 13 December editorial: "Develop the Spirit of Collective Mastery and Bring Into Play Our Combined Strength To Create Vigorous Socioeconomic Changes"]

[Text] The CPV Central Committee Fifth Plenum discussed two issues: The first was to examine and adopt the orientation and tasks of the 1984 socioeconomic plan and the targets to be attained in 1985; and the second was to examine and decide upon the policies and measures for readjusting the distribution and circulation of goods.

The resolution adopted by the Party Central Committee plenum points out: Over the past 3 years our people have scored great successes in carrying out the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland. Even with less materials, energy, means of production, and imports available than previously, and despite repeated objective difficulties, production has still picked up and the economy is developing along an upward trend and gradually stabilizing in one respect after another, thus setting the prerequisites for new steps of development.

The most outstanding success in agricultural production is that the average annual grain output has increased by almost 1 million metric tons; and thanks to this, our country now no longer has to import grain.

The output values of industry, small industry, and handicrafts in 1983 have increased considerably over 1980. Capital construction has been speeded up on key projects; the socialist transformation of agriculture in the Nam Bo Provinces has been stepped up; and market management is being systematically readjusted. Marked progress has been made in collection and purchase, (?especially) the collection and purchase of grain; and export has taken a good turn for the better.

These inspiring successes stem from the correct line of the party. However, their immediate cause is the renovation in a number of economic policies as well as in economic management, the sense of collective mastery, the spirit of self-reliance of the entire people, the correct use of the combined strength of the whole country and the movement for creative labor of the masses by and large, and the results of the cooperation with and the great assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

We have stepped up production and gradually checked the recession of the 1979-80 period. However, some shortcomings have surfaced in management and planning as well as in economic management. We have failed to firmly control the products turned out, fully master the circulation and distribution of goods, and fully control consumption. The life of workers, state employees, and members of the Armed Forces still faces difficulties.

In production and business, attention has been given only to quantity while product quality and economic efficiency are neglected. Socialist transformation has been carried out at a slow pace. The socialist economic battleground has weakened in some respects and has not expanded; and in particular, only slow progress has been achieved by the state-run central economic sector.

These weak points stem not only from objective causes but also from many subjective causes. For instance, in some areas, we have failed to finally grasp and correctly apply the general line as well as the economic line. A number of cadres have adopted thoughts and taken actions that do not conform with the party's viewpoints; and they have acted without a sense of responsibility and organization. Bureaucratism, conservatism, and sluggishness as well as manifestations of liberalism and the lack of vigilance against the enemy's schemes of sabotage constitute an obstacle to economic activities and harm the common interests.

The party Central Committee Plenum decided on necessary measures to overcome these negative phenomena.

The 1984 plan and the targets to be attained in 1985 are of special importance to the successful fulfillment of the tasks and targets set for the 5-year plan; and they are closely linked with the implementation of the line for socioeconomic development up to the year 1990. The main task in these 2 years is to achieve at all costs the aforementioned targets in order to stabilize the socioeconomic situation, ensure the people's life, and make preparations for development in the ensuing years.

The plenum stressed the crucial need to vigorously develop the spirit of collective mastery of workers, peasants, intellectuals, and cadres at all echelons of the various branches; to make satisfactory use of manpower, land, equipment, and capital for developing production, ensuring the people's life, and accumulating capital for industrialization. All echelons, sectors, and grassroots units must rapidly ensure that all able-bodied people are employed and work with discipline, skill, productivity, quality, and efficiency -- the primary yardsticks for assessing and evaluating all economic activities.

Every unit, locality, and sector must urgently redistribute labor in each locality as well as on a national scale, and use the district as the theater for satisfactorily arranging and utilizing labor and land and expanding the various branches and trades. Efforts must be concentrated on accelerating agricultural production and developing it in an all-round manner with the primary aim of stepping up the production of grain while giving due attention to the development of both short- and long-term industrial crops. All resources must be tapped to step up the production of consumer goods. It is necessary to continue building a number of important heavy industry branches and to combine industry with agriculture within a rational structure.

Mastery over production must go together with firm control of the dictatorship of the proletariat, vigilance against the enemy's sabotage, the struggle between the two roads, mastery of the market, control of goods and money, and the stabilization of prices. On this basis, we must create a basic change on this front and make marked progress in stabilizing the people's life, especially that of workers, state employees, and members of the Armed Forces.

The acceleration of production must go together with active socialist transformation, the consolidation and perfection of the new production relations, the strengthening of the socialist battleground in all respect, and the consolidation of the leading role of the state-run economic sector.

To balance the plan in an active and realistic manner we must mobilize all domestic resources to the fullest extent while boldly and flexibly expanding economic relations with foreign countries. Stepping up exports is an important task of all sectors, localities, and basic units.

Concerning economic management, the party Central Committee's Fifth Plenum decided that it is necessary to continue renovating the mechanism of economic management and planning; rapidly and actively finish the division of managerial responsibilities and the reorganization of production; supplement and renovate economic policies in accordance with the principle of using planning as the focal point and linking planning with economic accounting and socialist business methods; combat bureaucratism and subsidization; and at the same time, oppose liberalism, the lack of responsibility, and the tendency to run after the market mechanism while correctly observing the principle of democratic centralism.

To successfully implement the resolution of the CPV Central Committee's Fifth Plenum under the guidance of the Secretariat, all sectors and echelons must hold meetings of leading organs or conferences of cadres to discuss and firmly grasp the letters and spirit of the resolution, and to formulate realistic plans of actions.

For important and urgent tasks, specific measures must be adopted to carry them out quickly. The key measure is to vigorously develop the spirit of collective mastery, the will for self-reliance, and the spirit of revolutionary offensive; simultaneously accelerate the three revolutions; and mobilize the combined strength of the party, the state, and the mass organizations at all levels and in all sectors and basic units.

All economic activities must be aimed at meeting the following targets: productivity, quality, and efficiency.

TO HUU ATTENDS PUBLISHING HOUSE 35TH ANNIVERSARY

OW051021 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Friends: This morning, 28 November, the Van Hoc [literature] Publishing House held a solemn ceremony at the Hanoi Municipal Theater to mark its 35th founding anniversary and receive the Labor Order, First Class, awarded by the Council of State and the National Assembly.

Attending this solemn ceremony were Comrade To Huu, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ha Xuan Truong, alternate member of the party Central Committee and head of the Culture, Literature and Art Department of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Van Hieu, culture minister; many comrade leaders of central-level committees and sectors; writers; poets; literary researchers and critics; playwrights; and domestic press, news agency, and television correspondents.

Following the opening speech by the culture minister, the participants intently listened to the reading of the letter from Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Van Hoc Publishing House cadres.

The letter read: On the occasion of the 35th founding anniversary of the Van Hoc Publishing House, I cordially convey my best greetings to the comrades in charge and to all the sector's brothers and sisters. I hope that you, comrades, on the basis of the experience gained over the past 30 years and more, will devotedly strive to sow good seeds, which will yield beautiful flowers and delicious fruits in the great revolutionary undertaking of our people.

Over the past 35 years, since its founding in 1948 in the Viet Bac war zone, the Van Hoc Publishing House has matured and developed in conjunction with Vietnamese revolutionary literature and made worthy contributions to the party's revolutionary undertaking on the ideological and cultural front. It has edited and published more than 2,000 outstanding works of Vietnamese and world literature.

In all the stages of revolution, it has always kept abreast of the party's requirements in ideological and cultural work and supported the political tasks and the task of building a new socialist man with its valuable literary works. Many great literary works by President Ho, by key comrade leaders of the party -- who are also great writers and poets -- as well as works by both veteran and younger writers have been introduced to readers nationwide by it.

Over the past 35 years, the Van Hoc Publishing House has contributed to discovering and promoting many generations of writers and poets as well as to the building of an ever-increasing contingent of writers, and has replenished this contingent with young, talented literary forces capable of shouldering the main tasks on the literary and art front.

At this solemn founding anniversary ceremony, Comrade To Huu spoke. After recalling the achievements the Van Hoc Publishing House has scored over the past 35 years, Comrade To Huu stressed: The Labor Order, First Class, symbolizes the state's high evaluation of the work of the Van Hoc Publishing House. Also, it demonstrates the state's concern over our country's literary and art developments, over those engaged in literary and art work, and over the quintessence of our nation's literature and art. It is a great source of encouragement which urges all of us to strive to build up the ever-developing Vietnamese literature.

Comrade To Huu also reminded the Van Hoc Publishing House to strive to publish many more good works so as to contribute to enhancing the standard of our people's cultural and ideological life. He suggested that the Van Hoc Publishing House strengthen its cooperation with literary researchers, specialists, and other institutes so as to publish the most outstanding literary works of our people and the world's peoples.

Comrade To Huu congratulated the Van Hoc Publishing House on its 35th founding anniversary, saying that the 30's is the most invigorating age period, and will help one complete much great work. He wished it success in attaining its noble objective: having a Van Hoc library in every home.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN-SUPPLIED TIRE FACTORY -- Hanoi VNA Dec 3 -- A workshop producing bicycle tires for expert supplied as aid by Hungary has been commissioned at the Hoc Mon rubber goods factory in Ho Chi Minh City. Its annual capacity is 1.2 million tires. The workshop is named Vietnam-Hungary Friendship Workshop. It has built under a cooperation program between the Taurut Rubber Company of Hungary and the Southern Vietnam Rubber Company. Taurut has sent experts and 174 tonnes of equipment to Vietnam to help in the installation. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 3 Dec 83 OW]

AUSTRALIA'ROW' CONTINUES OVER UK SHIP 'INVINCIBLE'

BK140214 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] The United States will hold further discussions with Australia today on the row over the British aircraft carrier Invincible. The acting American ambassador in Canberra, Mr Steven Lyne, will meet the Australian minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden.

Washington has expressed concern at reports that the Invincible has been refused dry-dock facilities in Australia because British authorities would not say whether she was carrying nuclear weapons.

Yesterday, Mr Hayden telephoned the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, in Madrid to reassure him the incident would have no implications for visits by American ships under the ANZUS alliance.

Mr Hayden said that any confusion had not been the fault of the defense minister, Mr Scholes, but had been caused by the way the issue had been reported in the media.

In London, defense officials said Britain would never agree to declare whether or not its ships were carrying nuclear arms. A Radio Australia correspondent in London says the British Government, as a matter of urgency, is seeking alternative docking facilities for its naval vessels on long-term missions. Our correspondent says British ships in future will not even attempt to have any necessary repairs done in Australia.

Stand To Be Clarified

BK141209 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The federal government has decided to explain to Australia's allies its policy on visits by nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed ships. The decision follows discussion in Cabinet over controversy arising from the visit to Sydney of the British aircraft carrier, Invincible.

Today, the attorney general, Senator Evans, said the government's policy might have to be made clearer to Australia's allies. He said there were some manifest difficulties and obscurities in government policy when it came to anticipating every situation possible when a nuclear-armed or powered ship visited Australia. The attorney general said questions had arisen about the guidelines (?while) it was appropriate to apply in some circumstances such as when a ship had a disability which could make it unsafe. He said that these matters would be discussed with Australia's allies in the immediate future.

Meanwhile, the federal opposition had called on the prime minister, Mr Hawke, to apologize to Britain and the United States. It has also called for an investigation into the spending of \$20,000 to prepare drydocks in Australia to receive the Invincible.

REDUCED DEFENSE PROGRAM WITH INDONESIA RAPPED

BK121441 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] The federal opposition says the government's announcement of the scaling down of the defense cooperation program with Indonesia would further harm relations between Australia and Indonesia. The opposition spokesman on defense, Mr Sinclair, said the program was one of the most important elements of Australia's foreign policy. Mr Sinclair said the government should make every effort to retain the program with Indonesia.

He said more than 1,000 Indonesians had made visits to train or study in Australia and this human element of the program was far more important than the equipment Australia had supplied. Last Friday, the federal minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, said the program was being scaled down at the request of the Indonesian Government (?as it) decided on a policy of greater self-reliance for its Armed Forces.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ON OFFICIAL CYPRUS VISIT

For Cypriot reportage on Deputy Prime Minister Bowen's official visit to Cyprus, including his talks with President Kiprianou, Foreign Minister Iakovou, and Commerce Minister Andreou, with whom he signed a 5-year trade agreement, see the Cyprus section of the 12 December Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TREASURER ANNOUNCES DOLLAR TO BE FLOATED

BK090827 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] The Australian Government has decided to allow the Australian dollar to float. The decision from Canberra came after an announcement directing the nation's banks to suspend all trading in foreign currencies. In announcing that the dollar would be allowed to float up and down to find its own value, the treasurer, Mr Keating, said also that most existing exchange controls would be abolished. The Reserve Bank, he said, would no longer announce the trade weighted index or exchange rates for the Australian and American dollars.

In addition, banks would no longer be required to settle their foreign exchange positions at the end of each day. Mr Keating added that the exchange rate reforms would help the conduct of the government's monetary policy.

The measures follow a week of massive speculative dealings based on the possibility of a revaluation of the Australian dollar.

The Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, said today an enormous amount of foreign speculative money had flooded into the country over the past few days and that this could not be allowed to continue or it would have a destabilizing effect.

FIJI

MELBOURNE ON NEW MARITIME SURVEILLANCE CENTER

BK140540 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0400 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] The Fiji Government has established a national surveillance center to monitor maritime activities within the country's territorial waters. A government announcement said the center would also collect information on the movements of vessels and aircraft inside the country's 200-mile economic zone.

The announcement said Fiji's coastal areas and territorial waters had been opened to exploitation because of limited air and sea patrols.

The new surveillance center will be operated by the Ministry for Home Affairs and will depend mainly on reports from commercial shipping and aircraft.

MALAYSIAGOVERNMENT PRESENTS VIEWS ON RULERS' PROPOSALS

BK131401 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] The government has presented its views on the proposals by the rulers regarding the constitutional amendment bill. The proposals of the rulers were presented by the raja muda [regent] of Perak at a meeting with Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed in Kuala Lumpur this morning. The meeting was also attended by Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam.

A statement from the Prime Minister's Office says the government's views will be conveyed to the rulers by the raja muda of Perak.

STRAITS TIMES Editorial

BK131143 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Dec 83 p 14

[Editorial: "Malaysia Our Cause"]

[Text] The controversy over the constitutional amendments underlines the very need for them. What has become abundantly clear is that the principles of a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarchy are not sufficiently understood, whether intentionally or otherwise, in the less than explicit wording of the relevant constitutional provisions, particularly with respect to the powers and prerogatives of the monarch. It is, further, unrealistic to continue to rely on the established custom and practice of another country as if we in Malaysia had gone through the same historical phases establishing such binding conventions. With our reliance more on positive law, it makes sense to make more explicit what can be and evidently is, implicitly misunderstood.

If any party is so moved to want to challenge the legality of the constitutional amendments, based on a different understanding of the system of parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarchy, it is free to do so after they have become law. The question is, why are there certain parties so intent on pursuing their challenge now? Are they trying to use Malay rulers opposed to the amendments for their own political ends? Why have these detractors not come clean on whether or not they believe in our system of parliamentary democracy, instead of hiding behind the throne? It is astounding, is it not, how these so-called royalists, only a matter of months ago, were dancing to a different tune? The rulers had to be put in their place, they should understand they are constitutional monarchs, they said. But now? Is it the rulers' rights they are protecting or their political interests they are projecting?

It is certainly not the interest of the country they are thinking about. They must know that a prolonged impasse over the constitutional amendments can do nothing but harm to the country. They have stretched it long enough. They should desist.

If they wish to fight the leadership of Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir for whatever assortment of reasons -- impending political demise, office and position denied, or even policy disagreements -- they should fight it in the political arena. Not by putting at stake the future life of the law of this nation, not by dragging in and hiding behind the Malay rulers. This is nothing short of making a tool of the rulers, whereas what the government proposes is to make the rulers a symbol of the sovereignty of the people and the country. Now, who was it who claimed to be so concerned about the dignity of the rulers?

MALAYSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT

BK131204 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 11 Dec 83

[5 December 1983 statement issued by the Central Committee of the Malaysian Communist Party]

[Text] Chin Peng and his clique have pursued a counterrevolutionary and erroneous policy line for a long time, especially from the end of 1969 to early 1970. They have perpetrated a terrible, widespread massacre in various [words indistinct] of the National Liberation Army under the pretext of purging counterrevolutionary elements. They have also cruelly tortured old and new comrades in the party and the army, both physically and mentally. They have arbitrarily practiced idealism and poisoned the minds of comrades in the party and the army, both in the country and abroad. They have also confused the minds of the Malayan Communists and the revolutionary groups in the country and abroad and caused schisms among them for a long time. This has resulted in extraordinary damage to the revolutionary cause of our country.

To unite the thoughts and actions of the two existing organizations toward joint struggle as well as to meet the wishes of the Malayan Communists and revolutionary comrades in the country and abroad who demand an immediate merging of revolutionary forces for self-adjustment to the current internal and overseas situation, the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] and the Revolutionary Wing of the CPM, following their friendly consultations, have decided to officially establish the Malaysian Communist Party [MCP] on 5 December 1983. The Central Committee of the new party has unanimously appointed Comrade (Chang Chen Ying) as general secretary of the Central Committee, and Comrade (Huang Chen) as his deputy.

At the same time, the Central Committee of the party has also decided to merge the two armed forces, which earlier were under the leadership of the two parties, into the Malaysian People's Liberation Army under a unified leadership. The MCP will continue the noble tradition of our country's revolutionary predecessors -- who have struggled incessantly for more than half a century -- complete whatever has not been completed by our predecessors, and struggle wholeheartedly for the present and long-term interests of our country's various nationalities.

The establishment of the MCP is important in the political life of our country's people. It shows that our country's revolutionary struggle has reached a new turning point in history. In the course of history, Peninsular Malaya and North Kalimantan have merged into one country. The people of Peninsular Malaya and North Kalimantan are facing a common enemy, that is to say, the Kuala Lumpur regime and its [words indistinct] in the international arena. They also share the same experience and fate as well as bear the same burden of struggle and historic tasks. It is the noble aim of the MCP to combine and unite all revolutionary forces in Peninsular Malaya and North Kalimantan and to liberate the people of the two regions.

Peninsular Malaya and Singapore were once a unified country. The people of Peninsular Malaya and Singapore have deep traditional relations, but Singapore was deliberately separated and made into a new country with unique social conditions. In this connection, the Singaporean people must put forward and practice the Marxist-Leninist teachings in its revolution and advance the revolutionary struggle in Singapore. The MCP will pay great attention and extend strong support to the revolutionary struggle of the Singaporean people.

Chin Peng and his clique are nothing but a bunch of conspirators who [words indistinct] So far, they have pursued opportunistic policies at various periods of history by abusing the CPM leadership they usurped. This has resulted in a serious setback for our country's struggle. What is more infuriating is that, during the past 13 years, they have adamantly refused to recant and have been reluctant to rectify false accusations. They have also been reluctant to accept responsibility for the schism between the party and the army, and stubbornly refused to solve the schism in the party through negotiations that could have led to a reconciliation based on Marxism-Leninism. Instead, they have created obstacles to efforts to reconcile the proletariat's revolutionary struggle in our country by further magnifying existing contradictions. In this way, they have created a new blood revenge and continually discredited our revolutionary forces.

The struggle of our country's communists and revolutionary people against Chin Peng and his clique amounts to a struggle between true revolutionaries and fake ones. Only by firmly criticizing the opportunistic policy pursued by Chin Peng and his clique and [word indistinct] their forces without mercy can our country's revolution be saved from further loss and damage.

The MCP solemnly declares that, effective today, Chin Peng and his clique no longer have the right to represent all communists and revolutionaries in Malaysia, including in Peninsular Malaysia and North Kalimantan. At present, the majority of revolutionary comrades who are still deceived and controlled by Chin Peng and his clique are those who seriously want to continue the revolution. We sincerely call on them to extricate themselves by all means from the grasp of Chin Peng and his clique, and we will warmly welcome them to join our ranks, that is to say, the MCP, which is the true vanguard of our country's proletariat.

At present, the noble task to liberate the country and the people always, historically speaking, rests on the shoulders of the communists, the liberation fighters, and all revolutionary people in Malaysia. Let us resolutely and bravely bear the noble burden of history and exert our efforts singleheartedly to win the ultimate victory of revolution.

Radio Changes Name

BK120034 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 11 Dec 83

["Introductory talk"]

[Text] To meet the wishes of revolutionary comrades and the broad revolutionary masses in the country and abroad who demand the merging of revolutionary forces to jointly fight the enemy and effectively advance our people's revolutionary cause, the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Malaya [CPML] and the Revolutionary Wing of the CPM, following their friendly consultations, have announced that they were merged into a single party, the Malaysian Communist Party [Parti Komunis Malaysia], on 5 December 1983. An important statement was released by the Malaysian Communist Party [MCP] on the same day.

The establishment of the MCP has ushered in a new condition for our country's revolution. To adjust ourselves to the needs of the situation and the struggle in the country in the future, the name of our radio broadcast will be altered to the Voice of the People of Malaysia. In today's program we will first broadcast a statement by the MCP Central Committee. After that, we will play the Malaysian People's Liberation Army march.

MIDDLE EAST BANK GRANTS \$150 MILLION LOAN

OW131355 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 CMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] A big Middle East Bank has offered to grant the Philippines a \$150-million loan. The Middle East bank loan is part of that country's contributions to the Philippines' efforts toward full economic recovery. Details of the offer, according to the president, who is still in Baguio City, are still being worked out.

[Begin Marcos recording] There is an offer of a \$150-million from a Middle East bank, which we cannot -- [corrects himself] we can refer to it as part of the overall confidence being assumed by the commercial and government banks all over the world. You know, many of the Middle East countries are still considered as developing, and yet they have all the money, and so they are sympathetic to certified developing countries that are in trouble. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT REJECTS HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

HK131238 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Dec 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] The government branded as "malicious distortion" yesterday charges made by the New York-based Lawyers' Committee for International Human Rights accusing the Philippines of extensive human rights violations, including the alleged use of torture and political assassination. The government said that the lawyers committee was guilty of "bad faith and questionable ethics" in releasing a "sweeping critical report" after only a few days' visit last September" and seeking government assistance for an alleged "disinterested inquiry into the domestic situation."

"We cannot understand the motivations of a group which comes here for a few days and decides then and there to sit judgment on the Philippines," the Office of Media Affairs said in a statement. "It asked and received our side but in the end presented only the other side in the report quoted by a news agency today."

The government pointed out that it was not the first time that the country had been the target of criticism of so-called international human rights groups whose reports have neither been objective nor fair. "In most cases, their reports have been all too sweeping, exaggerated, misleading, or even a complete misrepresentation of actual conditions in the Philippines. More often than not, these groups had tended to rely on rumors and unsubstantiated reports submitted by politically disgruntled sources in the country. Facts provided by the government agencies concerned are often left out of the report," it said. Nonetheless, the government is firmly determined to uphold its commitment to the preservation of human rights, the statement said.

"The Philippine Constitution and the other laws of the land have always underscored this commitment," it added. "The campaign against human rights violations is a continuing effort that is being strengthened and pursued unrelentingly. While violations are bound to occur, the policies and the implementing measures of government have been designed to contain such violations as they ensure that violators shall be prosecuted and punished."

CONSTITUTIONAL PLEBISCITE RESET FOR 27 JANUARY

OW131353 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] The national plebiscite on constitutional amendments will be held on 27 January, instead of 17 January, as originally scheduled. The president favors this new date to give the Commission on Elections enough time to print and distribute the plebiscite ballot. The postponement will also enable interested parties to explain their respective stand. [Begin recording] [Marcos] I don't think we could, they could, make it on the 17th. If they can make it in January, we're lucky. [laughs] Because to print and distribute those ballots you need 3 weeks at least. And that's a complicated ballot, eh?

[Unidentified newsmen] So, what would be the more possible date, sir?

[Marcos] The 27th, I think would be a happy compromise.

[Newsmen] That allows a campaign period of 8 days, I understand.

[Marcos] Yes. [end recording]

BIG JUMP IN UNEMPLOYMENT PREDICTED FOR 1984

OW130821 Hong Kong AFP in English 0728 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Manila, Dec 13 (AFP) -- Some 300,000 Filipino workers mostly in the labor-intensive construction industry, the automotive and other manufacturing industries, may be laid off during the first quarter of next year, a private economic research group said today. Bernardo Villegas, vice-president of the highly respected Center for Research and Communications (CRC), also said that imports would almost stop by that period, including those for equipment and raw materials for manufacturing firms. Labor Ministry statistics showed that about 694,000 Filipinos were unemployed -- with more than 380,000 among them under 25 years of age -- and more than 40,000 workers have already been laid off since January this year. The textile, garment, automotive and printing industries indicated they might be laying off workers even earlier than next year, according to the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI).

The looming labor unemployment crisis is not only due to the worldwide economic slump which had affected the Philippines for the last two years. Industry leaders said the financial crisis triggered by the political situation after the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino last August 21 aggravated the situation because foreign credits dried up and investments were withdrawn from the Philippines. Together with the resulting drop to almost nil in the country's foreign reserves, industries dependent on imported raw materials and equipment were severely affected.

Ople on Layoffs

HK140032 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 1330 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Labor and Employment Minister Blas Ople minimized yesterday the adverse effects of the reported massive layoffs of workers and plant shutdowns next year. In his speech before the Rural Improvement Club and the Home Economics (?Extension) Association, Ople allayed fears that dire consequences will follow massive economic and social dislocation in the country. Ople said that the 3-month emergency loan to be given by the social security system to private workers will carry them over the interim period. He also disclosed that the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Employers Confederation of the Philippines have asked their members to grant their laid-off employees 1-month unemployment loans.

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